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HISTORY

OF

GREENWICH

NEW YORK

1809-1909

BY

MRS. B. F. SHARPE

Rise & Progress of Union Valley
Aug 18, 1881
Mrs. A. E. Holmes

HISTORY

OF

GREENWICH

NEW YORK

With regards from
the Perpetrator

BY

MRS. B. F. SHARPE

THE COMMONWEAL PRESS
Greenwich, N. Y.
1909

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*Not original to the book; added by Culver S Tefft, June 2022

THE VILLAGE OF GREENWICH

NEW YORK

In primeval days, what is now the town of Greenwich was covered with a heavy forest of hard wood and "the murmuring pines and the hemlocks." Here the red man had a noble hunting ground, his wigwam was in the shady woods, his canoe upon the river. The early inhabitants found no warpaths, no military trails: in a country whose early history is redolent of war, whose border was "fringed with a red band of warlike wrath," this seems to have been an idyllic spot. This territory was undoubtedly under the control of the easternmost tribe of the Iroquois, the fierce and restless Mohawks. They have never had a permanent residence here since the country became known to the white man and there is no reason to suppose that they ever had. They may have employed it as a hunting ground, or they may, as in later years, have abandoned it to the use of their tributaries, the Mohicans of western Massachusetts.

On the fourth day of July, 1609, at the head of a party of Algonquins and Hurons and with two white companions, Le Sieur de Champlain discovered and entered the Lake which now bears his name: on the thirtieth, in a skirmish near Crown Point, he defeated the Iroquois and thus laid the foundation of the implacable hatred of the "Six Nations" against the French which led to the final overthrow of the French power in America. Stone asserts that "this expedition gave to Washington County the exclusive honor of having been the first soil of the original thirteen colonies to receive the pressure of a white man's foot." This statement is too sweeping: Stone overlooks the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia.

The fertility of the lands in this region and the superior mill-privileges early attracted the attention of enterprising men and patents were issued in a lavish manner by the provincial government of the colony of New York, always on payment of fees which showed these officials to have been no unworthy progenitors of some of modern days. At the first General Assembly, held pursuant to the instructions of the Crown to Governor Dongan, it was enacted that the Province should be divided into twelve counties. The statute was passed November 1, 1683, and provided that the county of Albany should contain "the town of Albany, the county ofRenslaerswyck, Schonechtada, and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian Plantacons on the east side

of Hudson's river, from Roelof Jansen's creeke, and on the west side from Sawer's creeke to the Sarraghtoga." It is said that there were seventeen different spellings for Saratoga. It is an interesting list.

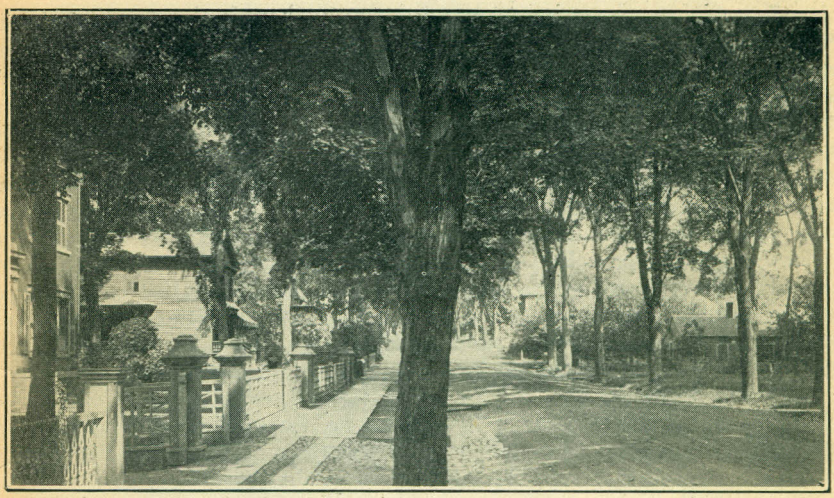
FIRST TITLES.

What is known as the "Saratoga Patent" was granted November 4, 1684. The grantees were Cornelius Vandyke, John Johnson Bleeker, Peter Philip Schuyler, Johannes Wendell, Dirck Wessells, David Schuyler and Robert Livingston. Vandyke sold a portion of his share (that east of the Hudson River) to William Kettlehuyn and Killyan De Ridder in 1685. The patent covered two towns on the west side of the river, and the town of Easton and a portion of the town of Greenwich on the east side of that river. "The original grant," says Dr. Fitch, "does not appear to have been recorded." The proprietors obtained a renewal in which that portion of the patent falling within this county is described as follows; "And from the last termination by a straight line to be drawn East, to the north side of the Creeke Dionondehowe and from thence continued east six miles into the woods on the east side of Hudson's River and from thence by a line southerly parallel to the course of said River and six miles distant from the same soe farr southerly until it come Opposite to and bear six miles distant from the Northside of the mouth of Schaachook Kill (Hoosic River) which is the bounds of Schaachook Patent, late belonging to Henry Van Rensselaer." (The north east corner of the patent being in the town of Greenwich nearly two miles north of Center Falls).

The Provincial Legislature in 1772 divided Albany county into three; Albany, Charlotte and Tryon. Charlotte County as thus constituted included a wide extent of territory stretching northward a hundred miles to Canada, having a width of more than fifty miles and containing more than five times the present area of Washington County. It comprised the present counties of Warren, Essex, Clinton, parts of Washington and Franklin, and a considerable portion of the State of Vermont. After the revolution, "Even the name of Queen Charlotte was not agreeable to the inhabitants of Charlotte County, whose farms had been devastated by Queen Charlotte's Husband." Accordingly, on the second of April, 1784, the New York Legislature, in compliance with a petition, passed the following act: "From and after the passage of this act, the County of Tryon shall be known by the name of Montgomery and the County of Charlotte by the name of Washington." "Thus," says Johnson, "the most honored appellation known to Americans was conferred on this county. The name was not as common then as now and we believe this is the oldest Washington County in the United States, a venerable patriarch with nearly forty namesakes among counties, besides an almost countless host of towns, villages and post-offices."

February 7, 1791, the town of Cambridge, including the present territory of Jackson and White Creek, was transferred from Albany County to Washington, to which was also added the parts of Saratoga and Stillwater towns on the east side of the Hudson, as shown by the name of Easton. This transfer of territory was probably secured by General John Williams in order to

strengthen the chances of Salem to secure the permanent location of the county seat. A short time before this, Vermont had withdrawn all claims to portions of our territory. Tne boundaries and status of Washington County were finally fixed by the establishment of Warren County on the twelfth of March, 1813. It also brought the county seat at Sandy Hill, within a mile of the county line, but, as the court house was already built, that location has been able to hold its ground against all rivals ever since.



CHURCH STREET IN 1870.

The town of Greenwich was formerly included within the limits of the Argyle Patent, which was granted to the colonists of Laughlin Campbell and their descendants on the twenty first of May, 1764. In 1803 it was set off with its present bounds, and named after Greenwich, R. I. The first town meeting was held on April 12th, 1803. The village was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed March 2nd, 1809.

PIONEERS.

Among the earliest settlers of the town, in 1766, came Judge Nathan Tefft and his two sons, Stanton and Nathan (2d), from South Kingston, R. I. Stanton Tefft took by lease from Killian De Ridder a farm at Middle Falls and built the first sawmill on the Battenkill of which we have any authentic information. Mention of this mill is made in the field book of the survey of the Saratoga Patent in 1764, by J. R. Bleeker. The settlement of the Tefits was the beginning of the large influx of Rhode Island colonists, from which the Baptist church subsequently organized. The family is still well represented in the town. Soon after their arrival, there came a man called from his powerful and sonorous voice, "Whispering Somes." He saw that

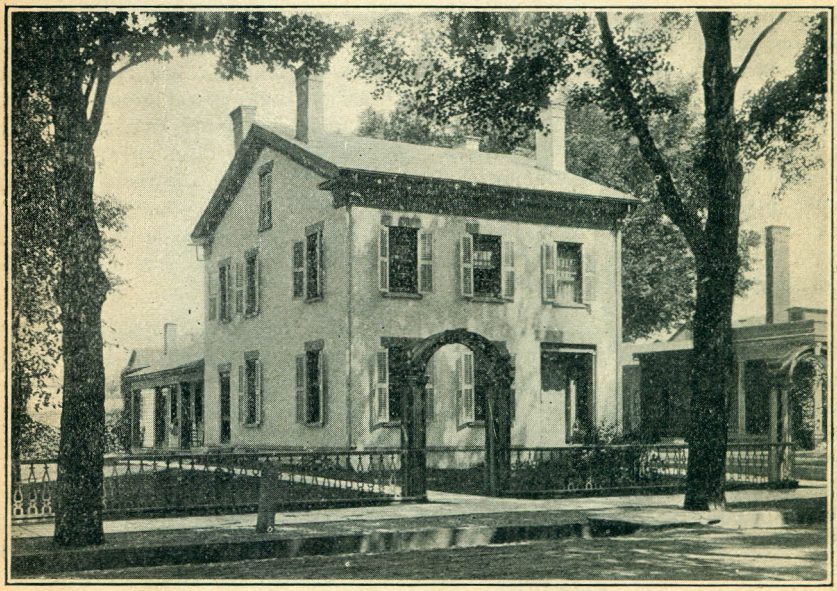
the land in this locality was good and determined to remain. There is a tradition, that after looking over the country, he ascended Bald Mountain and called back to Jonathan Foster in Rhode Island, "Come up, Captain Foster, there is good land here." We do not vouch for the truth of the tradition, and can only assert that "Captain Foster" did come up here in 1767, and settled upon the farm now occupied by Henry McMullen. Mr. Foster was the ancestor of several families of that name, who still live in Greenwich. One of his daughters married Nathan Tanner, afterwards the first pastor of Bottskill Baptist church.

In 1769 or 1770, Daniel Rose a millwright (long in the employ of General Philip Schuyler at old Saratoga,) erected the first grist mill in the town on what was then called Foster's brook but is now known as the "Flax-mill brook," on Job G. Sherman's farm. This mill was probably in operation as early as 1771. Mr. Rose also erected a sawmill on the brook, and Thurston believes these mills to have been those called by the next generation the "Old Rhode's Mills." It seems probable that the name Rhodes as applied to mills came from a misunderstanding of Rose's name. Robert Kenyon came to Greenwich with Rose and selected the farm now owned by Dr. Gray as the place of his future residence, but being obliged to go to Rhode Island for money, he found on his return that a man named Mosher had squatted on his claim and he took the farm now owned by the Rev. Alfred J. Day. The Mosher place, at one time a tavern, passed through the hands of Henry Holmes, his son, William Holmes, and Elisha Gifford to Dr. Henry Gray.

In 1772, Smith Barber, then a lad of twelve years, walked from Rhode Island to Greenwich. After a few years he married a sister of Nathan Rogers, who came at about the same time with himself, and settled on the farm now owned by Horton Tefft, Mr. Rogers taking up a tavern stand at Center Falls, near the bridge. The building is still in use, and was the birthplace of the mother of Judge Charles R. Ingalls, daughter of Nathan Rogers: also at one time the home of Susan B. Anthony: and here Edwin Andrews once was bartender for Luke Nobles. Thomas Bently located just east of what was lately the home of Gibson Richards, formerly owned by Hannah Place, on a lot of one hundred acres. He built a dam across the Battenkill near his house where remnants of it may still be seen. He erected a sawmill which he ran for many years. Soon after, David Tefft erected a house on the Hannah Place lot where he early kept a bar, and his house was known as Tefft's tavern. It was finally moved to the top of Salem street, where it was long called the "Betsy Whipple house." It is now occupied by Charles Rose. It owns the distinction of being the birthplace of the celebrated preacher, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New York. Dr. Chapin informed Mr. Thurston that his recollections of the town were very indistinct, as he left when he was only a few months old. His father, who was a portrait painter, had rented the house temporarily, while plying his profession. This is one of the oldest houses now standing in the town. Its sides are built up of three inch plank, dove-tailed together at the corners.

A large number of families came from Rhode Island during the war, of whom we may mention Jeremiah Newberry, Eber Crandall, Robert Perrigo, Francis Robinson, David Sprague, Phineas Kenyon, John Edwards, Lemuel

Foot, Eleazer Woodworth and Phineas Langworthy. Of David Sprague, Mr. Allen Corey states that "he had twenty-two children, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, and he settled all of his children on adjoining farms. The settlement was called Spraguetown. He and his wife were Quakers but not the children." I have relatives in R. I., and we have often commented on the similarity of names among the older families. The chief exception seemed to be that in R. I., Teffts are all Tafts.



THE BOIES HOUSE IN 1870.

This photograph shows one of the many styles of fences which lined the streets at that time.

The flats near the ford below Taylor's grove, (at the foot of Academy street) were at an early period settled by a considerable number of people, among them being the family of David Petteys. He came prior to 1775. Near his farm was an old burial yard in which forty graves were counted about 1876. The Petteys family, a portion of the Teffts, Elder Tanner and others were buried there. This is unquestionably the oldest burying place in the town and one of the first in the county.

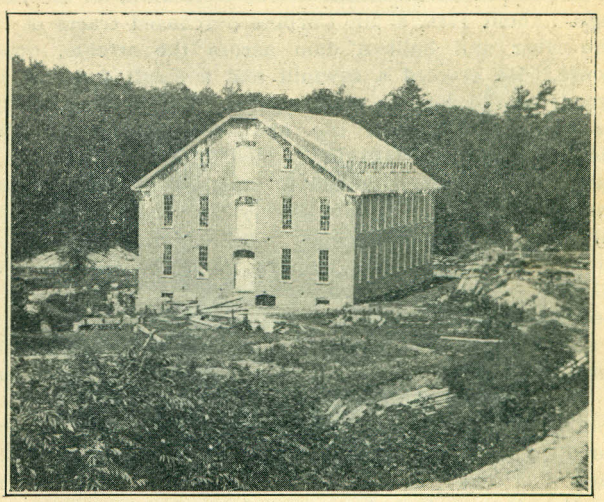
REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

It does not appear that much interest was taken in the Revolutionary contest by the fathers of the town. Baum's march to Bennington came

nearest nome to them. On the night of August eleventh, 1776, Col. Baum camped near the site of Clark's Mills and sent several experienced scouts, guided by Indians, on the several trails leading through Cambridge. One party passed along up the Battenkill, and stopped at the house of Thomas Bently and demanded refreshments. Mrs. Bently, alone with two small children, quickly complied and they passed on and forded the river at Center Falls, near the present bridge, and crossed the hills to Cambridge. Col. Baum, with the main body of his detachment, crossed the Battenkill near its mouth and marched along its banks on the Easton side to near Galesville, where they crossed and remained overnight. Stone says of part of this force, " Let us look for a moment at a fully equipped Brunswick Dragoon as he appeared at that time. He wore high and heavy jack-boots (about eleven pounds for the pair) with large, long spurs, stout and stiff leather breeches, gauntlets reaching high up on his arms, and a hat with a huge tuft of ornamental feathers. On his side he trailed a tremendous broadsword, a short but clumsy carbine was slung over his shoulder, while down his back like a Chinese mandarin, dangled a long queue. As if this was not sufficient, these light dragoons were obliged to carry flour and drive a herd of cattle before them for their maintenance on the way. Could anything have been more fatuous?"

Thurston describes Baum's course through our neighborhood as follows: "In the morning they again crossed Taylor's ford on to what is known as the Washburn farm, just west of Ezra Safford's, and crossing the road, went east on the John Safford place through the old Baldwin farm, through a small portion of the William Stewart farm, on the old Petteys place, by a spring and down a ravine to the house where David Burdick now lives. The army then passed below O. K. Rice s house, over to the Carver Rice place, past the McArthur place, past Amasa Hill's place into William Whipple's farm; through his orchard and into the meadow below his house where a part of the old road, made of logs, can still be seen in the marshy ground; across the present Cambridge road, near the place wnere C. P. Coy now lives, they turned and went over the hill, through the land now belonging to Horace Petteys, to the old tavern stand of Jonathan Pullman, where the army halted for a short time and the officers bought eggs and milk. Charles Cary's house stands on the site of the old tavern stand. The ford on the Richardson farm where the army crossed is about a quarter of a mile west of the present ford. When the army passed through this town, three houses stood between this ford and landlord Pullman's; two on the Greenwich side of the river. The first a small house, was about fifty rods from the old ford in the now Taylor meadow; the walled cellar, about nine feet square, filled with rubbish and the bricks from chimneys, can be seen. The house was built of upright plank." John Potter, grandfather to Mrs. Sarah Frost, lived east of Hannah Place, his cellar could be seen a few years ago. He was warned that Baum's army was coming and fled, taking with him his four children, two cows, one horse and a yoke of oxen, and arrived at Hoosick the same night that the army did. They seized his property and took two of his sons prisoners." "It is said

that one of the scouting parties visited the farm of Captain Elisha Coon, now the McArthur place, and having stripped the place, carried Mrs. Coon along with them. Thurston's history says that her child was born two days later and she was compelled to walk, and carry her child, with two other women who had been captured. However Mrs. Wilcox used to hear "Auntie Chubb," who was Mrs. Coon's niece, tell that she had two children at the time, one of whom was a week old. At one point the prisoners were placed within a circle of Indians and the crying of the little one irritated the chief so that he ordered the child to be taken away and killed.



The main building of the present Dunbarton Flax Spinning Company as it appeared before any of its present surrounding 15 buildings were erected.

Mrs. Coon, feeling that she should die anyway, walked up to the chief, and, opening the baby's mouth, showed him the white canker that caused the pitiful wailing. "Ugh!" said the chief, and allowed them to be taken to a house for treatment. On the retreat, she was taken with them. They camped for the night on the Leroy Conklin place, and here she hid herself and children in the straw of a forsaken pigpen and the hurried flight of the morning left her behind to make her difficult way home. Here she remained alone, her husband being in service with Stark's troops, for three weeks, living on a little pork and a few seed cucumbers that had escaped the clean sweep of food and furnishings. She is said to have been again captured and taken as far as Stillwater. She again escaped during the action of the nineteenth of September. She later married a Mr. Grandy and lived to be nearly one hundred years old on the same farm. She was probably buried on the hill beyond Edgerton's, as her sister, Auntie Chubb's mother, was. The baby was a boy and the girl was

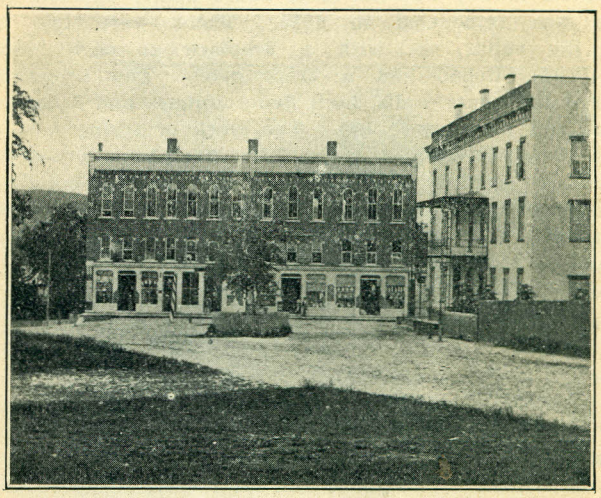
Esther, afterward the mother or grandmother of Benjamin Prosser, who put up the first sawmill in that section on the former Dan. Hill farm."

WHIPPLE CITY.

About this time a Mr. Rogers, also a grandfather of Mrs. Sarah Frost, settled on the Battenkill Farms. He set out back of his house the first apple orchard in the town, making a journey to R. I. to get the sprouts. Soon after the Revolution, occurred the organization of the Bottskill Baptist Church, whose noble record we will consider later. Following this was the settlement of a few families on the banks of the Battenkill, on the immediate site of the village. About 1780, a Mr. Carbine purchased tracts of land on both sides of the river and built a dam across the stream, opposite Frank Looker's house. He erected a sawmill and a small dwelling in which he sold such goods as the settlers most needed. But he was poorly calculated to bear the burdens of pioneer life, and soon returned to Albany. Here Job Whipple, of Cumberland Hill, R. I., found him and purchased his interest in this locality. Mr. Whipple's deed for the property was dated 1791, and it is supposed that he began a new dam and grist mill a little north of the present mill the same year.

These improvements gave the name of "Whipple City," by which it was known until 1809, when it was incorporated as "Union Village." This name was selected because the corporate bounds included the settlements in Greenwich and Easton. The present name was adopted in 1867, as more suitable, since the growth of the village had been principally on the Greenwich side. Mr. Whipple was an energetic pushing man. He saw clearly that the future value of his purchase would depend on the rapidity with which he could make his water-power a center of productive industries. He at once sought and found, in William Mowry, a man competent to carry out his plans. Mr. Mowry had for years been in the employ of Samuel Slater, the father of American cotton manufacturers at Pawtucket, R. I. He was thoroughly up in his business and, having been refused a merited advancement by Mr. Slater, he the more readily listened to Mr. Whipple's proposal to remove to Whipple City. This he did, married Lydia Whipple, Job's daughter, and about the year 1800 set up some spinning frames in a building then occupying the present site of the Palmer Co. This site has also been used by William Weaver's machine works and the Acme Scale works. His yarn was for a number of years jobbed out to the women of the surrounding country to be woven. Women rode in on horseback from Whitehall, Granville, and other remote towns in this county and also from Vermont, for yarn to weave, taking their pay in yarn for the use of their own families. Probably at no time in the history of the village has more briskness characterized its people than during those primitive days, when the dames from all the surrounding country came here to do their trading, because their own industry could here help them to eke out the earnings of the year with strong serviceable cloth. The enterprise proving eminently successful, an association was formed in 1812, under the style of Wm. Mowry & Co., the other members of the firm being Townsend and Samuel

McCoun, of Troy, and John Gale of Greenwich. Mr. Mowry's enterprising spirit would not permit him to rest while in other parts of the world, manufacturers were growing rich upon the fruitful products of improved machinery. Thurston gives this version of the story: "He therefore embarked, July ninth, 1816, for Liverpool, accompanied by a Mr. Wild of Hudson, a most expert mechanician, and on their arrival in the manufacturing districts of England, in defiance of all rules refusing admission to manufactories, forced their way to the machines he most desired. His able coadjutor in the



Hill's Block and the "Union" Hotel in the Early '70s

few moments before they were ejected, obtained so clear an idea of the double speeder, that on his return, he was able to build for Mr. Mowry and put in operation the first double speeder used in this country, which was in 1817, placed in the brick mill, which occupied the site of the old flaxmill, in fact, a portion of the present Eddy Foundry is the old weaving room of the cotton factory, which contained 80 looms and 2500 spindles." Another form of this story is to the effect that Mr. Wild obtained employment as a workman, where he could study the desired machines. At night he would draw plans which were concealed in a trunk with a false bottom, in Mr. Mowry's care. They were both in danger of arrest and imprisonment. Thus commenced in Whipple City the industry that more than all others has made the prosperity of our village. It continued under Mr. Mowry's management until failing health compelled him to resign the charge of the business to his son-in-law, Henry Holmes, by whom it was continued until the year 1845, at which time the machinery had become antiquated and the stock had mostly passed into the hands of those who felt no interest in keeping up the business, which was accordingly in that year abandoned.

This was the first attempt to manufacture cotton goods in the state and its success caused the speedy establishment of many factories in other localities.

(After Mr. Mowry's return from England, a suspicious package came to him from that country. The father of Miss Martha Evans threw it from the mill window into the river. When it was opened it proved to be an infernal machine.)

William and Lydia Mowry had four children; Leroy, Anna Caroline, wife of Henry Holmes, William H., and Mary E., wife of John T. Masters. The first home of William Mowry was the large house nearly opposite the Foundry. This house was remodeled in 1865. There were two brick chimneys from the cellar up, with a fireplace at each story, six in all, and one in the kitchen and a brick oven. The bricks from these chimneys lined the house walls, built five chimneys and a smoke house for curing hams, and many were left. The work of trying lard and similar household tasks was performed in the cellar fire places, probably by slaves. The house was occupied for many years by the Wilcoxes, but it has been let in tenements, for some time. In 1816, Mr. Harvey Brewer tells me, Mr. Mowry built the present Blandy house, and there ended his days, with his youngest child. I remember when there were three great grand parents in the house, Mrs. Lydia Whipple Mowry, and Judge and Mrs. N. M. Masters.

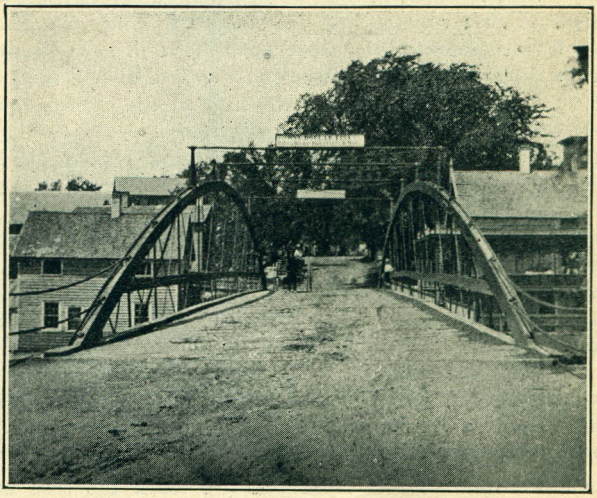
Nicholas Merritt Masters was once a prominent attorney in eastern New York. He served as master in Chancery, surrogate of Rensselaer Co., and member of the State Assembly, also of one of the constitutional conventions of N. Y. He owned an interest in the Schaghticoke powder mills, and, during the Civil war, they manufactured powder exclusively for the federal government, turning out five hundred kegs every twenty-four hours. These mills were built by his uncle and his father, Judge Josiah and Nicholas Masters at the personal solicitation of President Madison. John T. Masters owned a large interest in the mills and continued the manufacture of powder until 1878. In 1869, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the fifteenth district of N. Y., which office he held for nine years. In August, 1878, he was appointed by President Arthur to a clerkship in the department of war which he held until 1888. He was sent as a delegate from N. Y. to the first national convention held by the Republican party. He was also a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president the second time.

About the close of the eighteenth century, Perry Miller moved to the place and began the manufacture of plows. He is credited with having made the second cast-iron plow in the country. In front of his shop was a sign, a plow on a beam, extending across the road. His sons, Hill and David, succeeded him and carried on the trade until 1830. Later Hill was in partnership with Jason Bosworth in the grocery store on the same location as the present "Bosworth's."

In 1832 Walden Eddy began the manufacture of plows, having a pattern which became justly celebrated afterwards as the old "Rough and Ready wrought-iron beam," and it is believed that from this source have originat-

ed all the wrought-iron plow-beams in the country. Mr. Eddy also invented a shovel plow that has had a large sale. After a time he took as partner, Martin Dyer; he was succeeded by Abraham Reynolds; then Samuel Langdon was admitted and the firm for some years was known as Eddy, Reynolds and Langdon. Later Mr. Eddy bought out the interests of his partners and in 1881, the firm became Walden Eddy and Sons.

No other important business interests were developed until after the war of 1812. In this war our town took a deep interest, some sixty of its citizens going into active service in the field. Stone prints this foot note,



THE OLD BRIDGE CONNECTING GREENWICH AND EASTON

"The success of the American troops was due in a great degree, as Dr. Holden remarks, to the boldness, daring, and bravery of the militia, who, in the language of their opponents 'did not know enough to run,' and who from 'the rent and torn fragments of a signal defeat, gathered the laurels of a signal victory.' " Johnson says, "There are some queer stories told regarding the movements of those who went from Washington County which tend to show that the so often vaunted superiority of the good old times did not extend to military valor. Tradition stoutly asserts that one battalion occupied twelve days in marching from its place of organization to Whitehall; but, on hearing then that the battle had been fought, it took only one day to march back again. It must be said however, that not only were the militia freshly drawn from their fields, entirely unversed in war, but that they were often unprovided with arms or ammunition, without which it would be difficult for any one to fight."

UNION VILLAGE.

On October 13, 1810, Dr. Timothy Dwight, the president of Yale University making a tour through Washington County, was at old Saratoga on the Sabbath day. "Having been informed that there would be no public worship in Saratoga, none, I mean, in which we wished to participate, and that there was a respectable Scotch clergyman at Cambridge, we left at this place and crossing at Dumont's Ferry again, we rode through the township of Argyle and a small part of Greenwich to the place of our destination, where we arrived just after the congregation had begun their morning worship. On our way, a decent Scotchman came up to us on horseback and very civilly enquired why we traveled on the Sabbath; observing to us at the same time, that such travelling was forbidden by the law of the state, and that people of that vicinity had determined to carry the law into execution. We easily satisfied him and were not a little pleased to find that there were people in this vicinity who regarded the law of the land and the law of God with so much respect. When we entered the church our companion obligingly conducted us to a good seat. We found in the desk a respectable clergyman from Scotland who gave us two edifying sermons, delivered, however, in the peculiar manner of the Seceders. On this road is a small village in the township of Greenwich. It is built around a collection of mills on the Battenkill. In this village there is a decent Baptist church and about thirty houses of an indifferent appearance."

Stone thus explains the origin of the name, Battenkill. A Dutchman named Bartholomew Van Hogeboom was the first settler at the mouth of this creek, and it was called Bartholomew's Kill. The Dutch word kil, meaning a channel, is often used for creek and always erroneously printed kill. He was usually called Bart or Bat for short and the creek came thus to be Bat's Kill. Some refer to our stream as the Ondawa but the correct Indian name is Dionondehowa.

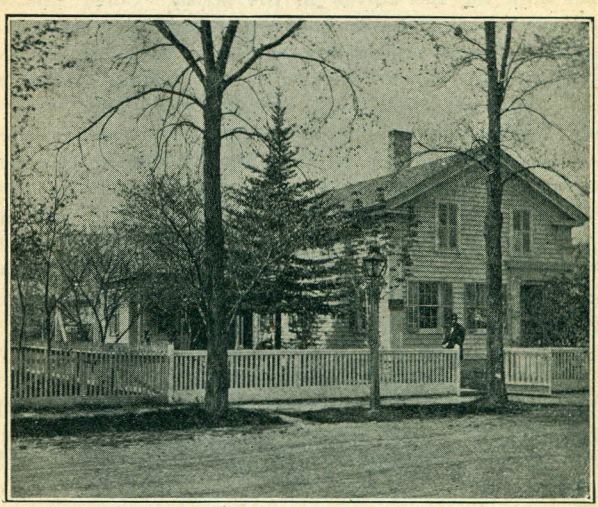
It is from Mr. Charles Van Ness that we learn the true name of that beautiful hill which has so long been under the cloud of an Egyptian plague, so to speak. (It was sometimes referred to as "Ellis May's Cranberry Bog.") In old deeds on record at the county clerk's office, it is repeatedly called "Schuyler Mountain." The hill just east is Prospect Hill.

The first town-meeting was held in April, 1803. The election resulted as follows: supervisor, John Hay; town clerk, Araspaes Folsom; assessors, Alexander Livingston, Samuel Heath, Jr.; collector, Jonathan Sprague; poormasters, Pardon Tefft, David Sprague; constables, Jonathan Sprague, A. Folsom, James Hunting; commissioners of highways, Nathaniel Folsom, Nathan S. Tefft, Robert Kenyon, Jr.; Poundmasters, Reuben Parker, Abner Dwelle; fence-viewers, Samuel Ross, Smith Barber, Elijah Wright.

Johnson made a few interesting extracts from the town records; 1803.—"Resolved, That hogs shall not be free commoners but when well yoked, and that any person yoking a hog may recover from the owner twenty-five cents before any court having cognizance thereof." 1804.—"The meeting was held at the Baptist meeting-house, and, upon a vote, it was decided that they be hereafter held alternately at the house of Jonathan Sprague and

the White meeting-house." May 5, 1806.—"This day entered on record the age of a negro girl named Violet, aged one year eleven months, the servant of John Folsom, Esq., formerly the servant of James McCowan." 1818.—"A tax of six hundred dollars was voted for the support of the poor."

The village assumed corporate honors in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, "to vest certain powers in the free-holders and inhabitants of Union Village, in the County of Washington," passed March 2, 1809. The electors having been assembled at the house of Araspaes Folsom, May 2,



Residence of Dr. Hulst in the 70's. This picture shows one of the old kerosene street lamps, which "Billy" Hartwell used to light.

1809 the first municipal election was held with the following result, the president being afterwards chosen from the board of trustees: Trustees, Job Whipple, Araspaes Folsom, William Tefft, Jr., Moses Cowan, and William Mowry; president, Job Whipple; clerk, Jonathan K. Horton; assessors, Cornelius Holmes, Otis Whipple, and Abraham Burrell; collector, William Whipple; treasurer, John S. Wright.

Some of the ordinances of the council did not meet with popular approval. A law to prohibit swearing within the corporate limits provoked so much opposition that a special meeting was called September 14, 1829, when the trustees repealed it. Johnson gives complete lists of the village presidents and clerks, as well as the supervisors, town clerks, town collectors, and the justices of the peace, down to 1878.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Allen Corey was one of the enterprising men in the village in the early days. In all the public records his name appears. In 1827 he left the Plains Farm at Bald Mountain and came to Union Village. He says "The village

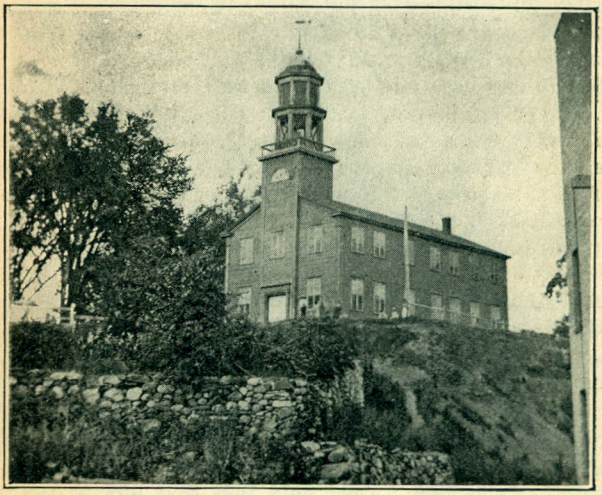
then contained about five hundred inhabitants. The leading business men were Moses Cowan, Lewis Younglove, John Barnard, Consider White, William Henry, William Mowry, Job and David Whipple, Jabez Bosworth, merchants; physicians, Drs. Holmes, Hiram Corliss, and Simeon Crandall; lawyers, Israel Williams, Joseph Boies and Charles F. Ingalls; ministers, Elder Edward Barber, Baptist, and Jacob D .Fonda, Dutch Reformed."

Corey learned the hatter's trade of John Cushman who carried on the hat and fur business quite extensively. He had contracts for many thousand wool hats for the slaves in the south. Corey finally purchased the business and Mr. Cushman's house and factory. He was afterwards burned out; house, factory and a large stock of hats and furs. He was insured in the county insurance company; the company failed and he lost everything. In company with John Barnard and Ezra King, he built a woolen factory, which they conducted several years, until burned out. Mr. Corey built a row of buildings on the present site of Battie's block; he built and owned the building now known as Tefft's Corner Block; he also owned the knitting mill site and twelve acres of land and opened Rock Street, and owned the buildings and lots at both ends of the Bridge. He built and occupied as a dwelling the late Crystal Cafe. He at one time published a paper called the Eagle. His wife was a daughter of Job Whipple. After years of waiting for a rise in property values, Mr. Corey disposed of his property here and removed to Schuylerville, where he published a newspaper. From there he went to West Troy and owned and conducted the W. T. Democrat. He was still living in Keyport, New Jersey in 1894, at the age of eighty-two. In 1849-50, Mr. Corey published the Gazetteer of Washington County, copies of which are rare. A published letter of his gives these items of general interest: "Daniel Anthony, (father of Susan B., the great woman's rights advocate, who used to teach in the old yellow schoolhouse,) settled in Battenville about 1800." (Miss Anthony on her last visit to Greenwich told a friend that she claimed our village as one of her homes,) "The Hudson River in the town of Greenwich was stocked with shad, which made their yearly runs up the river until the state built feeder-dams for the canals. The price of these fish per hundred was six dollars. Every settler in the town salted a barrel or more of shad which lasted until their return the next year, about the first of April. Heath's Mills, then Galesville, now Middle Falls, was sometimes called 'Arkansaw.'

In 1829, Cynthia Sheldon, a graduate of old Mrs. Willard's seminary in Troy, came to Union Village and commenced a female seminary, patterned after the Willard. She had good success having young ladies as pupils from all the towns and villages adjoining Union Village in the state. After two or three years President Eliphalet Nott of Union College, broke up the school by marrying Miss Sheldon and taking her home to the college."

In 1848, the manufacture of boots and shoes was begun and soon increased to such an extent that it became the controlling interest. It was conducted on the cooperative plan and the work produced had a reputation that obtained for it a ready sale wherever introduced. The long brick block on Washington Place was built by Henry Holmes and from fifty to seventy-

five workmen were employed. A business complication caused the abandonment of the shops and the removal of the trade to Troy and other places about 1870. Rev. Thomas Cull and Robert Hamilton are about the only survivors of the old shoe-shop days of whom we know. A story is told of a certain Professor Woodard, still remembered by some of our older citizens. He had no occupation and no one knew how he lived. He had great fluency of speech. One hot summer day he entered the shoe-shop, as was his frequent habit, and was received with jollity. This day he wanted a drink and importuned the workmen who said that they would get him a pint of



THE OLD DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

whiskey if he would give them a speech. He agreed and, after receiving a bottle of whiskey, mounted a box and proceeded to deliver one of the best temperance speeches they had ever heard, although his listeners were surprised to near him talk on such a subject. After speaking ten or fifteen minutes, he stepped to the door, put on his hat, drank half the whiskey without stopping and was never seen in Greenwich again. Mr. Pitt Reynolds is convinced that he is the same man who used to come to Middle Falls for several years, in the spring, and work in his brother's garden. He was a skillful gardener. It was said that he had been a brilliant young lawyer, but his wife dying suddenly, he was accused of her death and tried. Although he was acquitted his life was ruined. Mrs. Beadle thinks that he used to go about the county making shoes at the farmers' homes.

In 1851, a new enterprise in American art was projected at Albany by Geo. L. Jones. It was the stamping of tea trays, etc. In 1859, Mr. Jones was employed as managing agent by Messrs. Mowry, Masters and Anderson, to superintend the works they established at Greenwich that year. For a number of years they were the only ones in the country and the wares met with

a ready sale. They had a fair business in the manufacture of the finer kinds of tea trays, servers, dustpans, etc., which were decorated in artistic style, Japanned and perfectly finished. This industry went down with the general crash in 1878.

A large factory building was erected at the upper dam in 1862 by the Battenkill knitting works for the manufacture of all kinds of knit goods for men's wear. In 1870 the business was incorporated as the "Pleasant Vale Mills," by William M. Palmer. It is now the "Greenwich Knitting Mills," a stock company.

In 1868, William Weaver and the Cottrell family erected a large brick building and supplied it with machinery and built a third dam below the village, ostensibly for a linen mill, but before it could be got into operation the company failed and the plant stood idle for some years. The buildings are now occupied by the Dunbarton Flax Spinning Company.

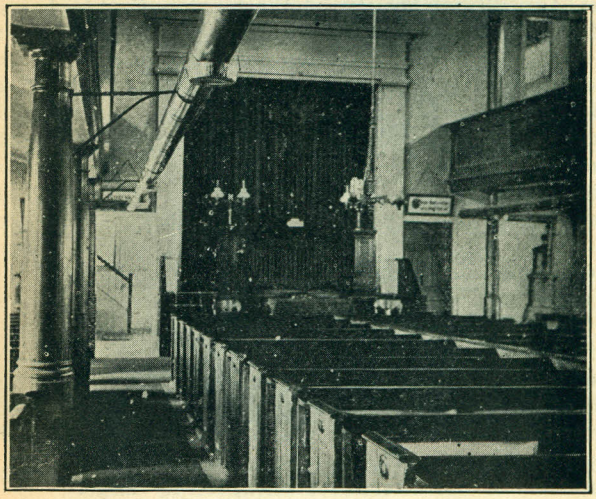
Araspaes Folsom was one of the earliest merchants. He had a store, about 1800, on Tefft's corner, later occupied by Lewis Younglove. Moses Cowan was also in trade for many years. Edwin Andrews had a dry goods store on the site of Chester Stevens' place of business, and Hill Miller had a grocery store until 1848. Joseph Safford was one of the first to sell hardware, and W. L. Cozzens, in 1854, and Thomas Crandall, in 1864, have since been in this branch of trade.

William Tefft Jr., had one of the first taverns, at Battenkill Farms. It was continued until about 1810. In 1810, David Whipple built a wooden tavern on the site of the Hamilton House. He was succeeded as "mine host" by Captain Moores, Simeon Taylor, Simon Kittle, and John R. Cameron in turn. In the issue of June 13th, 1850, of the Union Village Journal, was this notice: "It is proposed to invest $10,000 in a new temperance house fully equal to the wants of this thriving and beautiful village. We understand that half of the amount has been subscribed by William H. Mowry and Henry Holmes. Others have taken liberally of stock and we are sure that it is now in the power of our town's people to erect a noble temperance monument which will be for the profit of all classes as well as for their honor." A preliminary meeting of the stockholders was held at Cameron's Hotel, September 23, 1850. Henry Holmes, Edwin Andrews and Henry R. Stone were elected a legal board of trustees. Chapman and Whipple were awarded the contract for building the hotel, the consideration being stipulated at $7,250. The building was completed in the winter of 1851, and Mr. O. H. Day was installed as landlord. Following him came S. M. Hart, Dr. J. B. Crosby, J. H. Barnard, Billings Blakely, L. Bulson, R. S. Abeel, Joseph Reed, Robert Hamilton, and John Rutledge. John Bassett had an inn years ago, where Hill's block stands, in which Consider White afterwards had a store and a tavern. A public house was kept in a building which occupied the site of the Opera house, in which the Masons had a lodge room.

In 1805, June 5th, Rising Sun Lodge, F. and A. M., was organized and had a prosperous existence until 1837, when the Morgan disclosure caused a suspension. In 1865 July 10th, Ashlar Lodge, No. 584, was organized and has thriven until now. The first three masters were Charles H. Robinson, Dr. S. L. Stillman, and Allan Stewart. A lodge of I. O. O. F. was established in 1844

but deceased in 1857. It resumed its charter in 1871, August 24th, and has lately acquired the Academy building for a Temple. Dr. Corliss built the Ed. Crandall building for a furniture store, and the Odd Fellows held meetings up stairs. Dr. Corliss at that time occupied the present Haren house, whence he dispensed a large hospitality.

The post-office was started soon after 1800. At an early period, it was held in the building now occupied by Mrs. Smith's store, Asa F. Holmes held it in the little office, now behind Fred Eddy's, at that time beside the side walk, about where the driveway is. For many years the brick building where



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE OLD DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Mr. Harkness has his harness shop, was used for the post office. The postmasters have been: John Herrington, William Henry, Simon Kittle, John H. White, J. K. Horton, Joseph Holmes, Simeon F. Crandall, Asa F. Holmes, William C. Allen, Moses H. White, J. W. Curtis, Norman T. Andrews, John H. Mealey, S. L. Stillman, J. H. Mealey, and Mortimer Tefft.

The Washington County Bank dates from 1838, Henry Holmes being the first president, Leroy Mowry the second. Leroy Salisbury was first cashier, succeeded in 1839 by Edwin Andrews, who served until the catastrophe of 1878. The People's Bank, Edwin Wilmarth, cashier, had a brief existence from 1868 to 1872 in the building still standing behind the Bank, but formerly on the site of the Wilmarth block, now owned by Townsend and VanNess.

NEWSPAPERS.

The village has been prolific in newspapers: The Anti-Masonic Champion, The Banner, The Union Village Courant, The Union Village Democrat, The Democratic Champion, The Washington County Sentinel, The Union Village Journal, The Champion, The Eagle, The Union Village Eagle, The Union Vil-

lage Democratic Standard, and The People's Journal. All but the latter having been suspended prior to 1850. There was also a Clipper and a Town Topics a few years ago. The People's Journal has been published uninterruptedly from its start in 1842. J. W. Curtis, the first owner, was editor until 1868. He was succeeded by H. C. Page, C. L. Allen, Jr., of Salem, W. J. King, E. P. Thurston, D. P. Thurston, C. L. Allen, Jr., and Sheldon Corliss, and A. Allen, Meeker and Mandell, and since August 28, 1876, H. C. Morhouse the present owner. We bespeak for the new Commonweal, taking its start with our new century, a long and prosperous existence.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

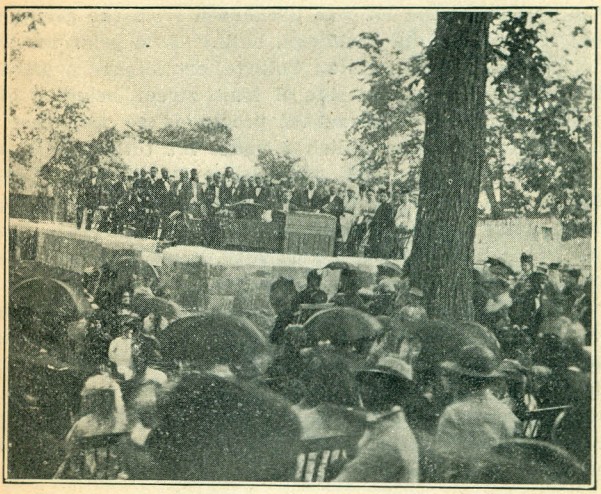
The first Agricultural society of Washington County bears date 1819. Honorable Asa Fitch was the first president. The first general assemblages were called "Farmers Holidays." They occupied but a single day each and the object seemed to be full as much to have a friendly gathering and an interchange of news as to enter into competition over the products of the farm. The premium list was necessarily small. The fair for 1825 was held at Taylor's Inn at Union Village and like all others of that period for but one day. The badge of membership was a spear of wheat and a ribbon. There were only a few prizes for tillage, domestic manufactures, and agricultural implements, the whole numbering scarcely one hundred. Among them was one of five dollars "To the female who shall appear in full dress, as far as practicable, of her own domestic manufacture." The address was by Joseph Bowes, Esq. This society soon ceased to exist after the lapse of the state board of Agriculture, in 1826. The present Washington County Agricultural Society was organized in 1841, August 4th, president, Henry Holmes of Union Village. The first fair of the new society was held at Union Village, October 12, 1841. Notwithstanding the brief time for preparation and awakening the people, the secretary reported that "The display on this occasion was in the highest degree creditable and the attendance unexpectedly large."

At the next fair held in Union Village in 1844, a subsoil plow exhibited and operated by John McDonald, esq., of Salem, was the object of most especial interest, being an entirely new instrument to the greater part of the assemblage. A large tent had been procured and this was the only shelter from rain and sun until 1863, when buildings were erected at Salem. Fairs were held in this village in1847, 1852, and 1856. Mr. Job G. Sherman tells me that Simeon Taylor built the present Reformed parsonage and set aside for a common all Washington square, from Church street down to Main. This was where the fairs were held. Salem street branched from Main where the Ingalls driveway is and went up over the hill in front of the old Dutch Church which faced the west, crossing the exact spot where the Bosworth barn stands, the church sheds, and the building now occupied by the Greenwich Union Waterworks Company. There was then no road from Church street across the square.

THE RAILROAD.

In 1864 the survey was made for the G. & J. R. R. In 1867 the first ground was broken and the road was completed August 23, 1870. H. H. Warner was

the first superintendent and served as such until 1879 when the road was sold, the bondholders buying it in. James Thompson was then elected and held the position until his death in 1901. J. H. McDaniels succeeded him. George Westinghouse, as conductor, is a well-remembered feature of the road. In earlier days, people travelled on horseback, by carriage and stage, by Hudson River packet, (I have heard my aunt tell of coming from Whitehall by passenger packet to Schuylerville, where she was met by carriage) and later by stage to Cambridge, and then by train to the south and east.



PLACING THE CORNER STONE OF THE PRESENT REFORMED CHURCH.

Greenwich has had the telephone since 1883; the electric light for about eighteen years; and the Hudson Valley electric cars began running in early April 1900.

SCHOOLS.

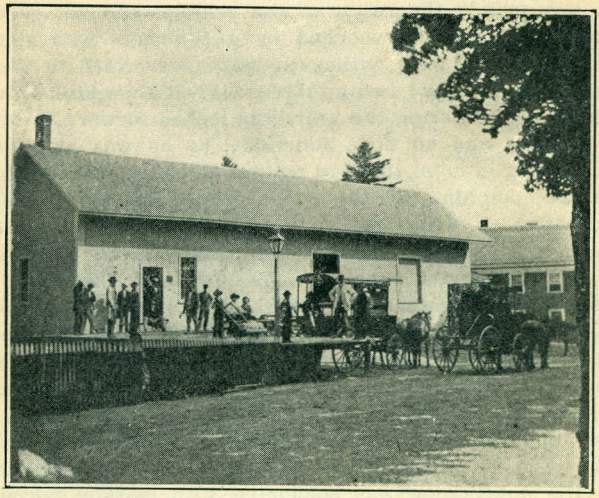
Schools. Mr. Van Ness has given me most of the following data. "School District Number Three, of the towns of Greenwich and Easton, which is our district, was organized prior to 1814 and included lands in both of these towns. It has remained practically the same although a few changes have been made in its boundaries, the last in 1855. A description of the original district, together with the names of its property holders, is found in our town records. The sites of its different school houses, as located by tradition or otherwise, have been as follows: the first one was built on or near the lot now occupied by the Fairbanks cottage at the head of Gray avenue. (This was probably the "old yellow schoolhouse" where Miss Anthony is said to have taught,) later a little red schoolhouse stood nearly opposite the Baptist church on the corner where I. V. H. Gill lives: (I have been told that this was a two story white building, which may have been a later structure,) and the

brick building on the east side of Bleecker street. It was erected in 1852, on a lot purchased from Angelina G. Mowry as general guardian, etc., and John R. Brodhead individually, Nicholas Bleeker, Jr. and Jacob Brodhead executor in trust for Eliza M. Chapman, under the will of John N. Bleecker, and was afterwards sold, February 9th, 1875 by the trustees of the district, to Andrew McNab. On the Easton side, three separate buildings, two frame and one brick, including the present one, have occupied the ground where the one abandoned on moving into the new structure on Gray avenue now stands, and at least a portion of the lot was purchased from the grandfather of one of the present trustees, (John Fieldings, both.) Just prior to 1836, the Hon. James I. Lourie, a graduate of Union College, established a private school in the Crandall building on the east side of Main street, bringing his first pupil with him from Cambridge. His school prospered so well that in 1836 the Union Village Academy was established under his tutelage and was incorporated soon after. On October 8th, 1839, Isaac D. Clark and wife deeded to Cornelius Holmes and others, as trustees of the U. V. A., the property on the south side of Academy street which is now the United Presbyterian parsonage. This was used for school purposes until 1849, when it was sold to Henry M. Tobey. During these ten years the school continued to prosper, so much so that funds were raised by popular subscription and in 1848 the main part of the Academy was erected, at a cost of four thousand dollars. In 1869, after a hard fight in which much bitterness was manifested, the Academy was merged with and became a part of our present free school system and the old "district school" building on Bleecker street was abandoned and sold." I have seen a hint of a very early little school on the Easton side but have been unable to learn anything definite about it.

THE ACADEMY.

The catalogue of the U. V. Academy of 1838 gives these names of trustees: Dr. Cornelius Holmes, Lewis Younglove, Hon. Charles F. Ingalls, Henry Holmes, Allen Corey, Esq., John Barnard, Hon. Joseph Boies. In 1841, we find these additional trustees: Moses H. White, Joseph Southworth, Oliver Ross, Edwin Andrews, William E. Burnham, David S. Tefft, Simeon Taylor, S. D. W. Bloodgood, Russel Burt, Charles R. Mosher, David W. Heath. Thurston states that "In the first three years of this institution, during which time J. I. Lourie was principal, the following gentlemen were scholars: Daniel Anthony, Governor of the state of Kansas, Chester A. Arthur, collector of the port of New York and Vice President and President of the United States: Henry A. Tefft, commissioner to establish post-offices in California, member of the constitutional convention, and Justice of the Supreme Court of that state: Wm. Wallace Rockwell, member of Assembly from Saratoga County: Charles R. Ingalls, member of Assembly, and Justice of the Supreme court of this state: Patrick Mallon, Judge of Common Pleas, Ohio: Reverend James A. Tefft, known among his companions as "Ticonderoga Tefft," missionary on the western coast of Africa: and Joseph Potter, district attorney ,County Judge, and for twenty years Justice of the Supreme Court of this state." The school became known far and wide and its examinations and exhibitions

were attended by crowds. Mr. Lourie was of old Scotch-Irish stock and his ancestors were among the early settlers of Cambridge, New York. In 1840, he married Mary Robinson, daughter of General Henry Robinson of Bennington, Vermont. During the civil war she was the ladies' agent, for this county, of the sanitary commission. After studying law in the office of the Hon. Charles F. Ingalls, Mr. Lourie was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1844, and about a year and a half afterward, by special favor of the Supreme court, received his diploma as counselor. He was judge of common pleas for



THE OLD DEPOT—"ACROSS THE KILL."

this county, was a partner in Judge Ingalls' office for a time, in 1854 was member of Assembly for the first district of this county. At the joint caucus of the two houses to decide on the propriety of forming the Republican party, he advocated that measure with energy. He spent five years in very active and successful practice in Brooklyn. For four years he was surrogate of this county and for twenty years, senior member of the law firm of Lourie and Gibson. He died quite suddenly, while addressing the Republican club in the Reformed church building, on Friday evening, July 13th, 1888. As an educator Judge Lourie was a decidedly practical and successful teacher, as a lawyer, he was a leading member of his profession, a safe and candid adviser; a man of undoubted integrity, he was possessed of those qualities which distinguish the good citizen and neighbor, and adorn the home, and combined with these a degree of talent and power of conversation which are adornments in themselves. Judge Ingalls said "He was a learned lawyer, an accomplished scholar, an agreeable companion, a kind friend and an honest man. He was possessed of one Scotch quality at least, a tenacious adherence to a purpose once formed. He was ready to make any reasonable sacrifice, and any effort in his power, rather than abandon the enterprise upon which he had set his

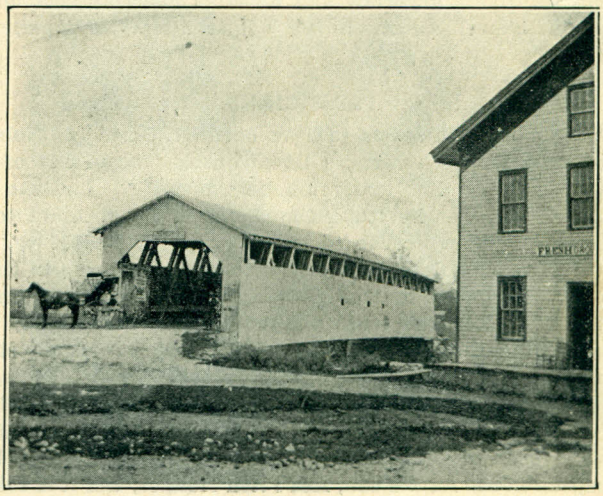
heart." He continues, "Thus was established the U. V. Academy and it may well be doubted whether any other agency except the church, has contributed so much to the substantial advancement of the village. The magnitude of the effort made by those few resolute men in assuming the pecuniary responsibility, must be estimated in the light of the financial condition of the community at that time, when there were but few inhabitants, and scarcely one individual who could be called wealthy. It may be questioned whether a more successful institution of the kind has been established in the state. Its success was mainly the result of the courage and perseverance of Mr. Lourie, whose efforts were seconded by a few men who appreciated the value of education and were willing to make a sacrifice to secure it. The examination which occupied two or three days at the close of each term, of which there were four during the year, was looked forward to by the student with great interest and no little solicitude, as he was expected to do his entire duty, bearing in mind that the reputation of the institution depended in a great measure upon him. On the evening of the last day of the examination was the exhibition, at which the young ladies read their own compositions and the young men emulated each other in declamation. The exercises were held in the Reformed Dutch church. A platform was constructed upon which the trustees and some guests were seated. Visitors from abroad attended in great numbers and the house was filled long before the appointed time. Rev. Dr. Alex. Bullions of Cambridge, generally attended. He was a gentleman of great learning and very much respected. He had an impressive personal appearance and, but for his benign expression of countenance, would have inspired the pupils with awe, especially those who were to be examined in Greek and Latin. Dr. Bullions was known to be very familiar with those languages. His questioning was conducted with marked fairness and in a kindliness of manner well calculated to create in the student composure of mind and self confidence. After Judge Lourie left the Academy as principal, he became a trustee and in many ways contributed to the success of the school." The principals of the Academy were: James I. Lourie, 1836-40; Sanford O. Mead, 1841-42; Horace Sprague, 1843-46; Thomas R. Ingalls, 1847-48; James S. Livingston, 1849-50; W. W. Paddock, 1851; George D. Stewart, 1852-55; Henry Barnes, Jr., 1856-57; G. D. Stewart 1858; Leicester Allen, 1859-60; James Dobbin, 1861-65; Edmund H. Gibson, 1866-69.

The principals of the Greenwich Union Free School were: John Seymour, 1870-72; W. H. Sybrant, 1873; Clarence J. Doughty, 1874-76; Warrington Somers, 1877-82; Clayton L. Morey, 1882-1909.

The first class graduated from the High School was the class of 1878 and contained Anna R. Tuttle, Ellison D. W. Petteys and Charles H. Van Ness.

Dr. Thomas R. Ingalls, for a year principal of the old Academy, died in Union Village, July 26, 1864. He was born at Salem, and was a brother of Judge Charles F. Ingalls. He entered the military academy at West Point in September, 1818, and pursued his studies with such zeal that he graduated with honor, July 4, 1822. The same year he was made second lieutenant in the Second Artillery of the United States Army and served with capacity and credit until his resignation in 1829. He studied medicine and received his

diploma in Louisiana in October, 1833. He practiced for several years in New Orleans, until his appointment to the chair of Chemistry in the University of Louisiana. Having filled this position with marked ability for two years, he was elected president of Jefferson College, Louisiana, and held the position until compelled to resign by failing health in 1840. Returning from abroad with health still impaired, he devoted himself to science and literature. "Genial in disposition, ever pleasant as a companion, honorable in every act and deed, his polished manner and extensive and varied acquire-



MIDDLE FALLS BRIDGE.

ments threw a charm about his conversation. Yet with all his devotion to study he forgot not to crown his life with its greatest grace,—Religion—and was a true and devoted member of the Church of England."

Honorable Joseph Potter was born in the town of Easton, N. Y., November 17, 1820. He received his preliminary education at the district schools of Easton, a Quaker boarding school at Chatham, and at the U. V. Academy. He entered the sophomore class of Union College and, after a distinguished course, was graduated with honors in the class of 1842. Subsequently his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He studied law, with Judge Culver and Judge A. D. Baker at U. V. and also in Albany. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 as Attorney and Counselor of the Supreme Court and as Solicitor in Chancery. While in the office of Culver and Baker, he taught in the U. V. Academy. Shortly after his admission to the bar he formed a Partnership at Whitehall with Judge William H. Parker. His subsequent partners were J. D. Blount, A. H. Tanner, and his son, J. Sanford Potter. Judge Potter early became prominent among the lawyers of northern New York. He served two terms as District Attorney. In 1863 he was elected County Judge, and was reelected, so that he held the position until

December 11, 1871. In the preceding November, he was elected judge of the Supreme Court and after his full term of fourteen years,, was re-elected and held the position until his term expired by constitutional limitation at the age of seventy, in 1890. He also served three years in the Appellate division of the Supreme Court, and received his appointment thereto from Governor Hill, a Democratic Governor. "Although eminent as a jurist, it was as a judge that he achieved his greatest distinction. His rendering and interpretation of the law, in which he was thoroughly posted, was ever tempered with the finest and highest sense of justice, and it was almost futile to appeal from his decision. In his conduct of the business of the courts, he was always prompt, energetic and decisive. Accuracy and dispatch characterized him in all his duties. He made himself a name in the judicial history of America." He died March 29, 1902.

PHYSICIANS.

The pioneer physician seems to have been Dr. Cornelius Holmes. He was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, a lineal descendant of one of the Pilgrim Fathers, June 15, 1774. For two years he was principal of the Washington Academy at Salem. Then he studied medicine with Dr. Asa Fitch at Fitch's Point. After receiving a license to practice, he married Mary, daughter of Colonel David Gray, of Salem, in September, 1809, and came to Union Village. He gave the first impulse to tree planting by bringing on horseback from Fitch's Point the first shade trees planted in the village—they were young poplars—but finding they were not the best trees for shade or beauty, he planted elms and maples in their places in front of his home, and, later, around the Academy. He was one of the first trustees of the village and one of the five who built the first Academy. (Its architecture was similar to his own home, the present residence of Fred Eddy. About 1841, he built the LeRoy Thompson house for his son, Asa Fitch Holmes, and it is said that every brick which went into that house passed through his hands.) He was earnest and very energetic in its support and took an active part in all its operations, although his practice was large. Dr. Holmes was a man of much decision of character. "Honest and upright in all his dealings, studious and very skillful in his profession he was a man upon whom his friends could rely under all circumstances. He was a self-made man in every sense of the word and left an example worthy of emulation when he died, at the age of ninety one. While his physical frame grew feeble, his mind was clear and vigorous. In all the relations of life he nobly performed his part. He was an honest, conscientious man; no one ever doubted his integrity. He lived through three generations of men a life of great activity and left no blot or stain of any kind upon his reputation. During his long, useful and honorable career, the community gave him their confidence and respect." He is said to have had a most beautiful flower garden on the north side of his house. The record of physicians includes the names of Hiram Corliss, Simeon F. Crandall, William Bullions, J. B. Scott, Fayette B. Mason, Morgan Cole, A. R. Edson, J. Langworthy, A. G. Pierce, George Murray, Albert A. Langworthy, George H. Whitcomb. Drs. Henry Gray and Peter Hulst are also old timers, dating from 1867.

An aged retired physician of this vicinity, said to Crisfield Johnson, "An apprenticeship with a doctor in those days included a large amount of toil in the preparation of pills, plasters, tinctures, ointments, etc. The student gradually worked his way into the extraction of teeth, bleeding and minor surgery. I hesitate not to affirm that during the last two years of my pupilage, I drew fully a barrel of the vital fluid! We usually allowed it to flow until the patient said enough, or thought he had gotten his money's worth, which was one shilling cash or two shillings to book it."

PARTY AT ONDAWA FALLS.

Prominent among those who by their energy and activity have been important in the community was Dr. Hiram Corliss, son of John and Abigail Corliss. He was born in Easton, October second 1793. He practiced medicine for eight years in his native place, before coming to Union Village in 1825. His fame as a surgeon extended beyond his home, he being one of the founders of the American Medical Association, and he continued to practice until his death in 1877, September seventh. He lived for many years in the present Haren house, whence he dispensed a bountiful hospitality. His later home was the present Sprague place by the bridge. Soon after he came to U. V., he commenced the agitation of the temperance question, and in 1883 the anti-slavery movement claimed his attention. He was one of the first abolitionists of the county and of the state. Elder Culver of the Baptist church, was one of his disciples in this movement and, from the meeting called by these two men, sprung that intense feeling on the slavery question, which made the town of Greenwich noted throughout the land as a prominent station on that line of march toward Canada and freedom, known as "the underground railroad." Many slaves who were concealed in the town were tracked by their owners, but not one who had

reached this point, was ever taken back to slavery. The movement carried with it the best element of the town's population. Active in the work in connection with Dr. Corliss, was Elder Culver, Mrs. A. C. Holmes, William H. Mowry, Leonard Gibbs, and many others. In the houses of all these persons might at one time have been found secret recesses, where slaves were hidden. Leonard Gibbs, who was the legal adviser and constant coadjutor of this band of fugitive-slave-law-breakers, was a lawyer of distinguished ability and was brought prominently into public notice by his connection with the "Jerry rescue" at Syracuse, which took place in 1848. Mr. Gibbs came to this place from Granville in 1846 and died in 1863. Up to the commencement of the Civil war, efforts were made in the abolition movement. The above is on the authority of E. P. Thurston's Historical Sketch.

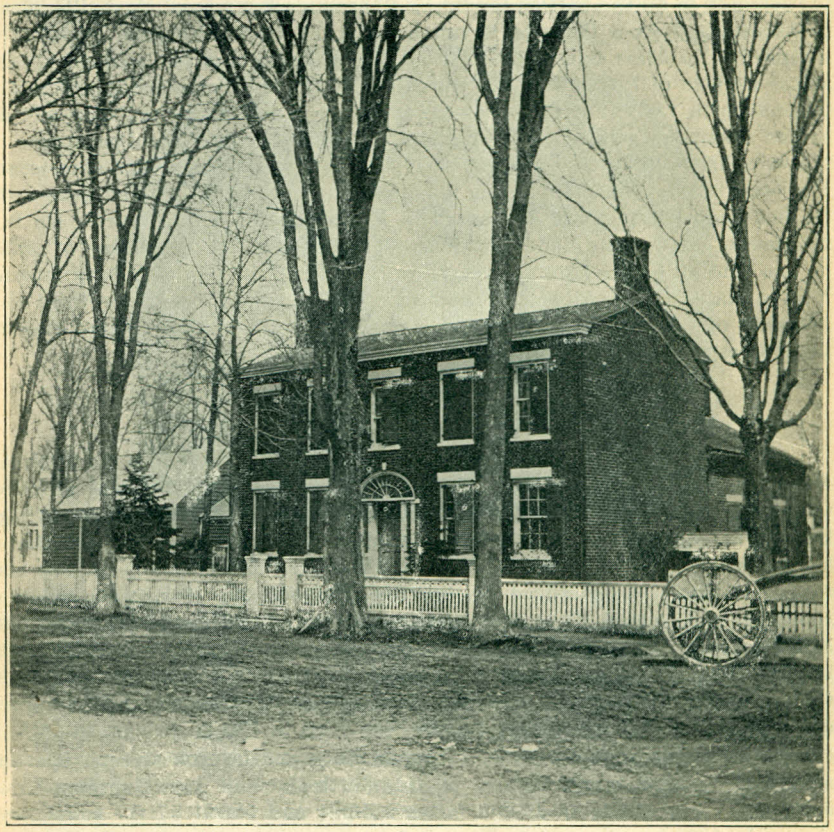
THE CIVIL WAR.

At the call to arms in 1861, Greenwich responded nobly, furnishing two hundred and thirty one-men for whom the town was credited. There is no doubt that the whole number reached three hundred. One hundred Greenwich volunteers were killed in battle or died in service. The town was represented in about twenty regiments, although the greater number were in the 123d, 93d, 30th, and 22d regiments of New York volunteers. The town expended, for war purposes, $88,000 and furnished the following commissioned officers: Lt. Col. E. Franklin Norton, Captain Alonzo Truman Mason, Captain Abram Reynolds, Captain James Cowan Shaw, and Brevet-captain George Robinson. Lt. Col. Norton was the only one who lost his life in battle. He had enlisted as a private, but his gallantry and bravery soon gained him rank as Captain and just before Antietam, he was made Lt. Col. He was in many engagements. At the battle of Chancellorsville, when colorbearer after colorbearer had been shot, resolved that the Union flag should float, Col. Norton stepped forward and raised it, but was pierced with a ball from a rebel sharpshooter, who was in turn also shot by a Union man. He went at once to Washington, where he soon died from the effects of the wound, May 12, 1863. The 123d regiment, in which most of our volunteers were found, participated in twenty battles, and their regimental flag, laid away in the military archives of the State, bears evidence in its tattered folds of the true hearts that followed where it led.

A valuable volume of reminiscences of the 123d Regiment, N. Y. S. V. has been published by Sergeant Henry C. Morhous, Proprieor of the Greenwich Journal.

A remarkable war record was that of Watson N. Sprague, a late citizen of our town. He was born and educated at Hinsdale, New Hampshire. When only seventeen, he enlisted, in 1861, in the Vermont company of the First Regiment of the Berdan Sharpshooters, and served with that organization three years. He participated in the heroic struggles of Yorkton, Hanover Court House, Mechanicville, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Blackburn's Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelley's Ford, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Petersburg. He was wounded twice but not seriously. The company was

organized at West Randolph, Vermont, and left there September 15, 1861, with one hundred and seventeen men. Exactly three years later, it was mustered out at the same place and only nine of the original members remained. Of these, Mr. Sprague was the only one who had never missed a day's duty on account of wounds or sickness. This record taken all in all, is perhaps without parallel in the history of the civil war. Mr. Sprague came



The Joseph Boies House, Built in 1816, now the Episcopal Church Rectory

to Greenwich in 1880, where he began the manufacture of leatherboard and paper.

Henry Gray, M. D., was born at Cambridge, N. Y., and was the oldest son of Dr. Henry C. Gray and Janet Bullions, a daughter of the Reverend Alexander Bullions, D. D. His grandfather, Henry Gray, was also a physician, and his great grandfather, Joseph Gray, was an English physician, who settled in New Hampshire early in the eighteenth century. A graduate of Cambridge

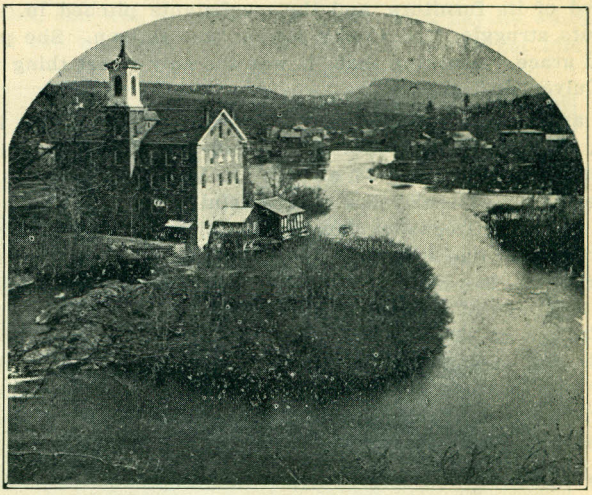
Academy, N. Y., his medical studies at Harvard University were cut short by the outbreak of the Civil War. He returned to his home and raised Company C of the 123d N. Y. S. V. and was elected captain, being not yet twenty years old. Besides many skirmishes, he was in the battle of Chancellorsville and was there slightly wounded in the head; he was also at Gettysburg, after which his regiment was sent to join General Sherman's forces. Dr. Gray participated in all the battles fought by Sherman's army from Nashville, Tenn. to Atlanta and from there to Savanah and back to Washington, being twice wounded. He came out of the war as Major, completed his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., and commenced practice in Greenwich in 1867. Dr. Gray has always been a public spirited man and deserves credit for numerous public improvements, having been prominent in the establishment of the railroad, electric lights and waterworks enterprises. The beautiful new school building is a monument to his energy and generosity. He has been president of the board of Education for thirty years. He is a member of both State and County Medical Societies, in the latter of which he has held all offices from Secretary to President. In 1867, Dr. Gray married Miss Anna Buell of Albany. Their only child, Harry Carpenter Gray is a graduate of Cornell University, and is president of the Consolidated Electric Light Company.

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer of the village, Charles Ingalls, was born at Methuen, Mass., in 1763, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1790, was admitted to the bar in 1802, when he established his office at Union Village. In 1804 he was elected Member of Assembly. He continued the practice of his profession until his death in 1812. His son Charles Fryer Ingalls, was born in Salem, in 1795, admitted to practice October 29, 1819, was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was District Attorney in 1843, and practiced until his death in 1870. His sons, Charles R. and Thomas F. were both lawyers also. Thomas, a man of marked talent, was a graduate of Trinity College "with distinction," and practiced law in Greenwich until his early death in 1873. Charles Rogers Ingalls was born in Union Village, in 1819, in the house on the west corner of Whipple Place and Church street. It seems a pity that there is no picture of this birth-place of two Supreme Court Justices. He studied law in his father's office and practiced for some years there. In 1860 he removed to Troy and became partner in the office of D. L. Seymour, where he remained until elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1863, to which office he was re-elected without opposition and again, until he was retired on account of age. From 1870-1890, he was a member of the Court of retired on account of age. From 1870-1890, he was a member of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court, and in all served twenty-seven years on the Supreme Court Bench.

Israel Williams at one time conducted a boy's private school on the site of the Barnard block. He studied law in the office of Charles Ingalls. He practiced law for some years and was an active man in village affairs. He afterwards practiced in Albany. He and Joseph Boies married sisters.

J. Boies, a native of Blandford Mass. was a graduate of Williams College in the class of 1808, studied law in Salem and in the office of Charles Ingalls. Admitted to the bar in 1810, he opened an office in Cambridge but returned to Union Village two years later, on the death of Mr. Ingalls. He seems to have been a public-spirited man and his name is frequent in the old records. He held several offices: was the first Justice of the peace, in 1830, supervisor, 1821, president of the Village, in 1827 and 1837, clerk, in 1814. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and surrogate from June, 1847 until December



PLEASANT VALE MILLS AND LANDSCAPE 1870.

1, 1851. On the lot where Mr. James White's house stands, Jabez Bosworth had a grocery store. This Mr. Boies bought ,and, for many years, the little office stood there, with the magnificient old maple tree just inside the sidewalk. It is now part of Mr. Benjamin Babcock's house, down in the "Promise Land." Joseph Boies built the present Rectory and had just moved in when his elder son was born on the 16th of December, 1816. It is said that his friends remonstrated with him on his going so far into the country to live.

David A. Boies, born April 28th 1819, was at Union College during the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and was graduated in July, 1839. This was in the palmy days of Union, when men came from Harvard and Yale to be under Dr. Nott. The class of 1839 was the largest class which at that time had ever been graduated in the United States. One hundred and six received diplomas and Mr. Boies stood second on the merit roll. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted as an attorney in, 1842, and practiced in Greenwich until his death in 1881. He was surrogate from January 1st, 1852 to 1855. Erastus D. Culver came to Union Village in 1836. He built the Mandell house. He was a member of Congress, Judge of City Courts in Brooklyn, and Minister to Venezuela. This story used to be told at his expense. Johnson prints it as follows: A Mrs. Cook of Easton

was the plaintiff and Culver was the Counsel for the defence. The case was tried before a referee. Culver did something that aroused the ire of his legal opponent, who thereupon called him a "pettifogging little rascal," adding by way of emphasis that if it were not for the law, he would take it out of his hide. The referee then proposed that they sooth their lacerated feelings and argue the case by a wrestling match, the victor in that struggle to have the case decided in his favor. The proposition was accepted, the room cleared of its furniture, and the combatants pitched in. After a long and desperate struggle, Mrs. Cook's lawyer was thrown. She paid the costs with a good grace, remarking that "It was the only smart thing that she ever saw Rat. Culver do."

Lourie and Gibson have already been mentioned. Other lawyers were A. A. Moor, admitted in 1846. Alonzo T. Mason was Captain Company A, 123rd Reg., admitted to the Bar in 1866, and died in 1872. We expect his son, Frank Mason, already for several years a successful lawyer in his native town, to render the name of Greenwich famous in Colorado. S. M. Burke and J. G. Milliman were old time lawyers. James White, a native of Canada, and a Williams graduate, has been in practice about thirty years. Job G. Sherman has been a loyal son of Greenwich for eighty years. After his graduation from Williams College, in the class of 1852, he spent several years in the then far west He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1859, just fifty years ago and is probably one of the oldest laywers in the county. Van Ness and Curry form a thriving young firm. Herbert Van Kirk has succeeded the former firm of Gibson and (Charles) Van Kirk.

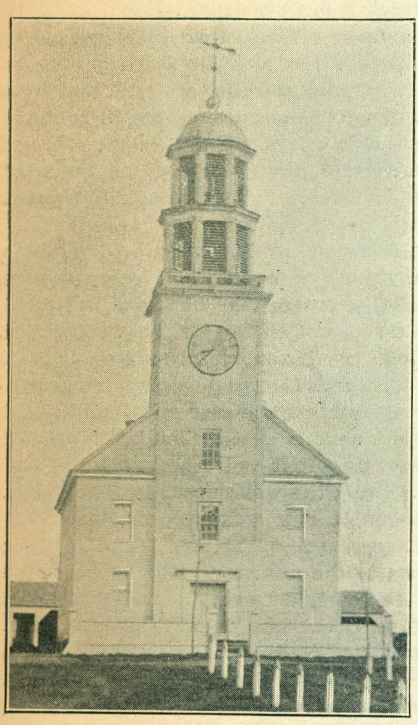
Charles Van Kirk was born in Greenwich, September 21, 1862, and is the second son of Norman and Kate Conant Van Kirk. He was graduated from the Union school in 1880 and from Colgate University in 1884; taught in the Troy Academy for two years; and then studied law in the office of Lourie and Gibson, during which period he taught a few terms in the High School. He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1888, and formed a co-partnership with E. H. Gibson, attorney-at-law, the same year. In 1895 Mr. Van Kirk went to Port Henry and spent two years in partnership with Judge McLaughlin. In 1897 he became one of the firm of Patterson, Bulkeley and Van Kirk of Albany, where he continued until his election as Justice of the Supreme Court, which honorable office he has ably filled since the third of January, 1906.

Several names should be added to the list of lawyers, Samuel Thomas, Sheldon Corliss, E. L. Sanderson, Robert Payne, Charles Morehouse, and Orrin Kellogg Rice. Mr. Rice disliked office life and "in 1848 began to handle patent rights. His first experience in this line was selling territory for a wheat fan., for cleaning grain. He managed the sales of some dozen of the most important patents of the United States, one sale amounting to $250,000 on a sewing machine. His operations in this line carried him into almost every state of the Union, and he was popularly known as the great American traveler, having in one year traveled over 36,000 miles and in eight successive years covered a distance over nine times the circumference of the globe. For many years he carried excursions of people west, to find homes, being first employed by the land department of the Union Pacific railroad, and making

homes for the excursionists, mainly in Nebraska. He afterward was employed in the same work for the Chicago and Northwestern."

CHURCHES.

The Bottskill Baptist Church. The date of organization is placed at periods all the way from 1767 to 1775. It was the sixth Baptist Church in the state, and at that time the communicants of all the churches did not exceed 200. The first meetings were held at the house of Nathan Tefft below Middle Falls, and among the early attendants were members of the Tefft, Rogers, Bentley, Rose, Tanner, Kenyon, Petteys, and Burdick families. Joseph Reynolds was the first clerk, and Harper Rogers and Nathan Tefft the first deacons. For fifteen years meetings were held in dwellings, barns, and the open air. There was only occasional preaching when the flock was visited by some minister from the older settlements, at which times people would come in from a circuit fifteen miles around, on foot, on horseback, and in ox-carts. Converts were added to it from time to time in covenant, as it was called, being obliged to wait many months for the visit of a minister to have the ordinance of baptism administered. The first general revival occured in 1781, extending through many months, and the ordinance of baptism was administered for the first time in the waters of the Battenkill, on February 2, 1782 by the Rev. Lemuel Powers, pastor of a church recently organized at Stillwater. Following this revival, a grant of land was obtained from General Schuyler, on petition of one Joseph Reynolds in behalf of the church, of a piece of ground about a mile south of Union Village, on the Easton road, for a site, and a log house 26 by 32 feet was built, mainly by the voluntary labors of the members of the church. David Petteys, Daniel Rose, and Elisha Coon were the building committee.



THE OLD BOTSKILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

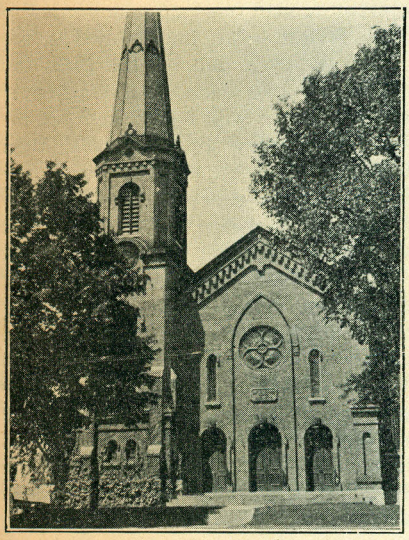
This was in 1783. The first pastor, Elder Nathan Tanner, had been ordained in the previous year at the house of Robert Kenyon, Mr. Tanner had been an active member of the church for many years and was pastor until 1794. If any one is interested to learn his trials, just read Thurston's sketch. Soon after the completion of the house of worship, there was another powerful revival adding 111 by baptism alone. On March 9th, 1794, Edward Barber, age 26, licentiate

from the church at Stephentown, presented himself as the record says, "to improve his gift with a view to further acquaintance." In September, he was installed pastor, the exercises being held in the barn of William Tefft. His salary was fixed at 25 £ a year, and measures were taken for a new church building. A large settlement having been made at Whipple City, it was determined to erect the new church at that point. For this purpose John P. Becker donated a lot and burying ground in the rear, and David Whipple presented the parsonage lot several years later. The society was incorporated this year, 1794. The house was completed in 1795 and used until 1866. Elder Barber's pastorate continued 40 years until his death in 1834 and left an abiding impression on all the community. There were several revivals, the most powerful of which was that of 1816, which continued through two years, and 300 were added to the church, which numbered 172 when he entered it and 570 when he was taken suddenly from it. During his ministry, the church took a very decided stand against free masonry, a position which it has persistently held.

His successor was Elder Nathaniel Colver, a man of excellent powers of mind and strong convictions, who with the church took advanced ground on the question of slavery and intemperance. So high did the fever run that from 1834-37, the church edifice itself suffered danger from missiles, and it is stated that Elder Colver in defense of his principles did not hesitate in the exercise of muscular christianity. Elder William Arthur, his successor and father of Chester A. Arthur, enjoyed a peaceful and prosperous pastorate of five years, from 1839-44.

In September of the same year, Rev. James Orley Mason entered upon his long, peaceful and useful pastorate, during which nearly 1000 persons were added to the church and the present building erected, in 1866, and dedicated November 28th. Feeble health caused his resignation in 1873, but he supplied the pulpit for a time after Rev. Cyrus A. Johnson, his successor resigned in 1877. Rev. Thomas Cull, C. E. Lapp and J. B. L'Hommedieu come within our range. Mrs. A. S. Wilcox contributed the following reminiscences to a Bottskill social occasion some time ago. "I can see the old church as it looked in '32, shaped like a huge barn, with neither bell nor steeple. If it had been painted, it had worn off. The pulpit was placed as now. From the walls around to the pulpit, on both sides were square pews and a double row each side of the middle aisle, consequently if a pew was filled, some sat with their backs to their next neighbors and some with their backs to the minister. The backs of the seats were high, so that small children were nearly out of sight. A door opened into the aisle which was closed during service. The pulpit was high, with stairs running up the sides. Over the minister's head was a sounding board, octagonal in shape. It tapered after a few inches almost to a point with a small ornament at the top. It was a great mystery to me how it could hang up in the air without any support seemingly, also what could be inside of it. However it did'n't worry Elder Barber, his hydra-headed sermon went steadily on from firstly to seventeenthly, from an hour to an hour and a half. (I think my memory of these things is better from an application of birch one Sunday after we got home, for going across the church to visit a grandmother in another pew. I was four years old.) There were no sheds to shelter teams, but hitching posts with railings between on either side of the church. The

members were mostly farmers and so brought hay with them, and often unhitched their horses and tied them to the back end of the wagon, and let them feed, while their owners were listening to sanctification, predestination, justification, fore-ordination, and such subjects. As they had two sermons with an interval between, the Mothers in Israel brought their lunch baskets and piously visited while masticating their pumpkin pie and doughnuts. So after one sermon and a lunch, they had another lengthy discourse, but no evening exercises. Across the road from the church, east side of the walk across the green, was a small house in which lived Ephraim Bullock the sexton, an office which he held for many years. West side of the walk was the district school house, two stories, two schools. Elder Barber was a man of sound judgment, and was often called as counselor for other churches. He owned a farm and was well to do. He had two hundred dollars salary. He was so old at last that he had to preach sitting instead of standing. Once he was invited to preach on a week day afternoon where Job H. Wilbur now lives. It was haying time and a thunderstorm threatened, so the men went to save their hay: but a goodly number of women were there so he took for his text, "And he sat down and spoke to the women who resorted thither." The last year or so, Elder Culver was hired and the two preached alternate Sabbaths. During Elder Culver's ministry the old church was remodeled and a steeple sprouted up from its roof. The old pews were taken out and the pulpit put at the south end. A gallery ran around two sides and the end opposite the pulpit, where sat the choir, with cherry red curtains before them, which much disgusted some." (The first church was built of logs. William M. Bradley fell from the steeple and died in an hour. He weighed 200 pounds. David Durling stood on his head on top of the present steeple. Aunt Wealthy Whipple's 100th birthday was celebrated in the church, about 1865. In her later years, she kept trying to walk home to Rhode Island. Rev. J. O. Mason and his wife were missionaries to Indian Territory or Kansas, Miss Polly Young to Cuba, Rev. L. W. Cronkhite to Burmah.)



THE PRESENT BAPTIST CHURCH

Gardner Hammond, a cabinet maker lived in the flat-iron house about 1839. He was an ingenious man and he invented and built the first pulley and spring-house at the spring, on the bank opposite the Baptist Church. A man named Peterson lived there later.

The Reformed Church.. On March 20th, 1807 an agreement was made between the Consistory and the minister of the church in Easton, organized

in 1803, of the first part, and Ezra Dyer, J. P. Becker, and Charles Ingalls, of the second part, which for the sum of $83.53 to be paid in two installments., by the parties of the second part to the church in Easton, should secure to them the services of Rev. Philip Duryea one third of the time for which he was engaged by the Easton Church, his services being equally divided between that and the church at Schuylerville. Services were probably held in the ball room at Reuben Bride's tavern, which stood in front of the present Hamilton House, its front stoop coming close to the well curb. The recorded history of this church begins February 5th, 1810, with a meeting to consider the propriety of building a house of worship. Committees were appointed to view the ground and draw a plan "to the house" . September 14, 1810, all who had subscribed to the new enterprise, gathered at Bride's, received reports, adopted a plan, arranged for collecting subscriptions, and appointed a building committee. On December 1, 1810 the land was deeded to Charles Ingalls, by Nathan Rogers and J. S. Wright. Mr. Ingalls died before the incorporation which was not until Nov. 16, 1812, and on the 29th, the first officers were ordained and installed. After two unsuccessful attempts to share a pastor with Argyle, Rev. James Christie was called at a salary of $600, with a house and lot. The house just below Judge Ingalls', then occupied by Joseph Boies, was purchased from Joseph Safford for a parsonage. In 1820, Jacob D. Fonda was called. He gave one-third of his time to Easton for ten years. His pastorate was fifteen years. "In 1825, Moses Cowan and John Hay withdrew from church services, their consciences being offended by the introduction of a bass viol to assist the choir. Consistory sent a committee to talk with them and referred the question to Classis for their opinion. But all to no purpose. The offended parties would not be reconciled. The instrument was banished but, as late as 1829, we find Consistory sending a committee to these men. Again in 1830 resolutions were passed in conference, regretting the occasion of offence, and sending another committee. At this time Mr. Cowan returned to attendance upon the services of the church. But John Hay never forgot or forgave the bass viol and remained away unreconciled. Though John was deaf he was not blind." February 25, 1830 was appointed a day of fasting and prayer on account of the low state of religion existing in the community. The next year began a revival which seems to have been almost continuous up to the last year of Mr. Fonda's ministry. On September 23, 1836, Benjamin Van Zandt became pastor. During his pastorate of six years, the old parsonage was sold and the proceeds appropriated to the purchase of the present one. Henry Morris was pastor for five years. He was succeeded by Uriah Marvin, who prepared a brief sketch of the church history and a full list of all the members and 500 copies of this manual were printed. C. Van Santvoord served for three years, John Steele for six. Rev. A. G. Cochrane supplied an interregnum of two years, David Van Horn was pastor for one year, Alexander Hoyt for three. John G. Smart was installed May 15 1872, and was pastor for nine years. During this time the present edifice was erected. On May 11, 1873, Mr. Smart preached the last sermon in the old church which had stood 62 years very nearly on the same site but facing west. Services were held in the Congregational Church until the dedication of the new building, January

29, 1874. The corner stone was laid Wednesday, June 25, 1873. Mr. Aaron Griffin bought the old building and I am told that the old pew doors are still in Charles Griffin's barn. Mr. Smart was followed by B. Fay Mills, for two years, Theodore Shafer, for two, Rev. Frank C. Scoville, the thirteenth pastor, has been with us since the summer of 1886, the longest pastorate of all. There is a legend that about 1824, four men, each bearing on his shoulders, a small tree, entered the church yard, and to-day four large elms stand upon our northern borders to remind us of the zeal and love of Dr. Holmes, Joseph Southworth, Moses Cowan and Moses White. (I have been told that my grand father was one of the party but this is not proven. Judge Ingalls also believed that his father was one. There are five trees.)

In 1837, the agitation of the anti-slavery question made a disturbance in the church which finally occasioned a division. This rupture resulted in the organization of the orthodox **Congregational Church** of Greenwich, on March 15th, 1837. The original members were thirteen in number; among them, Hiram and Susan Corliss, William H. and Angelina G. Mowry, Charles and Abigail Gunn, and Edwin Wilmarth. The church took advanced ground on the great moral questions of its time, intemperance, slavery and war. It sustained a mission in Kentucky, with the help of the people on the ground, until a pro-slavery mob burned the house of worship, and broke up the operations. At first internal troubles from factious elements marked its history but at length these ceased, as says the chronicle, "from the exercise of the wholesome discipline of Christ's house." Years of peace, prosperity and happiness followed, but many deaths so reduced the membership, that the organization disposed of its temporalities and disbanded in 1877 or '78. It is told that Dr. Corliss kept the church in legal existence for several years, by an expedient which had been successfully tried in Connecticut. Annually on the old Dr's. birthday, his son, the Rev. Albert Corliss, preached a sermon in the church building.

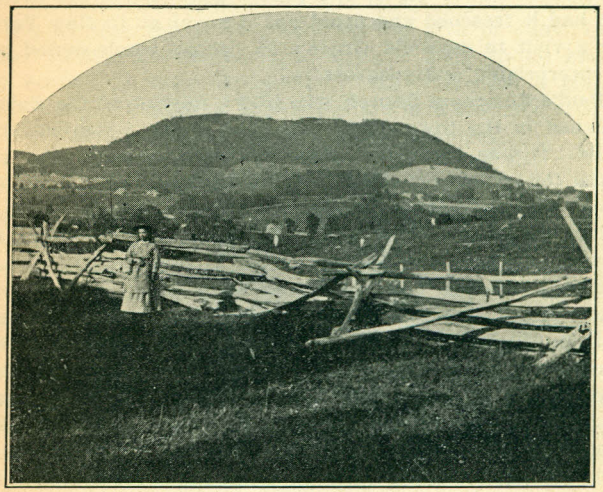
The Methodist Episcopal Church.. As early as 1804 Greenwich appears in the Cambridge circuit records as paying "quarterage" for the support of the circuit preacher. At that time the circuit was embraced in the New York conference, whose bounds extended from the city on the south, to Montreal on the north, including Augusta, Maine, and Detroit, Michigan, in the appointments. Revs. Elias Vanderlip and Phineas Cook were the preachers on the Cambridge circuit. Previous to this, one Phineas Langworthy, a devout Methodist, moved from the town of Easton to the farm now occupied by George Fisher. He soon commenced holding class meetings in the Gavette school house in the northwestern part of the town. These were changed to North Greenwich where Methodist meetings have been maintained to the present day. Phineas Langworthy may justly be called the father and founder of the Methodist Church in Greenwich. Through his efforts preaching was permanently established here. He was a large hearted, open handed man, a reliable friend and counselor of the church, and earnest efficient Christian worker, of irreproachable and unblemished character and conduct." His son, Robert, long and well filled the place of his father in the church. The Union Village class was formed sometime in 1833. For years the Methodists worshiped in the old school house on the Baptist green. The society organized April

21st, 1838. The first church stood on the site of the present Methodist Episcopal parsonage, and was dedicated in March, 1840, a small wooden structure, seating 400. In 1856 a convenient chapel was added; in 1871, the entire building was sold to the Roman Catholics and removed to Hill Street, where it is still in use by them. The first parsonage was built in the fall of 1843, just west of the Baptist Church. The site of the present church was purchased from Mr. William Holmes, and the building was consecrated in February, 1870. The chapel was added later. The new parsonage was built in 1875, and first occupied by H. F. Austin. At its organization it was a few and "feeble folk," despised and disputed in its efforts to establish a church. Its Christian neighbors even complained to civil authorities and petitioned a court Judge to enjoin its proceedings to build as a "public nuisance." It is now one of our strongest and most useful churches. (Johnson)

List of pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commencing with its separation from the Cambridge circuit, in the spring of 1838: 1838, W. Hazen, one year. 1839, David Poor, one year. 1840, B. Marvin, one year. 1841, Elijah Hubbard, two years. 1843, D. Starks, two years. 1845, Clark Fuller, one year. 1846, Jacob Leonard, two years. 1848 S. L. Stillman, two years. 1850, Ensign Stover, two years. 1852, S. A. Safford, one year. 1853, John Pegg, one year. 1854, A .Witherspoon, two years. 1856, J. M. Edgerton, two years. 1858, Robert Fox, one year. 1859, S. M. Merrill, two years. 1861, Hiram Dunn, one year. 1862, S. Washburn, two years. 1864, P. P. Harrower, two years. 1866, F. A. Soule, three years. 1869, T. W. Harwood, three years. 1872, Elisha Watson, three years. 1875, H. F. Austin, three years. 1878, B. S. Sharpe, three years. 1881, J. H. Brown, three years. 1884, S. McLaughlin, three years. 1887, J. W .Thompson, three years. 1890, M. D. Jump, three years. 1893, A. H. Eaton, four years. 1897, M. H. Smith, four years. 1902, Charles L. Hall, five years. 1906, L. D. Cook, two years. 1908, T. O. Grieves, the present incumbent.

St. Joseph's Church.—A Greenwich Journal Supplement, dated October 21, 1903, gives the following:—"The history of the Catholic church in Greenwich began on Septuagesima Sunday, 1869, when Rev. J. D. Waldron, O. S. A., at that time pastor at Cambridge, said the first mass here at a private house on Washington street. A year later, through the efforts of Father Waldron and Father James J. Fedigan, who succeeded him about this time, money was raised for the purchase of a site at the corner of Hill and Bleeker streets, and the old Methodist church, which had been replaced by the present structure, was purchased and moved to its new location, where, with some additions and improvements, it has served as the place of worship ever since. At the time of the first meeting of the little flock in their new house of worship there were scarcely more than two hundred Catholics in Greenwich. It must have seemed to them that their church was located beyond the outskirts of the village. Hill street did not then extend beyond Bleeker, and there were hardly more than half a dozen houses throughout its length. Bleeker street was then a byway with more promise of future development than evidences of present usefulness, and the broad tract beyond, where a colony of homes has since sprung up, had not a single roof to show against the western sky. Rev. T. A. Field, O. S. A., who had been an assistant at Cambridge and had worked in the Greenwich parish for several

years, was appointed as the first resident pastor in Greenwich. Bald Mountain was then a thriving village, and a mission located there in connection with this parish took a portion of Father Field's time during the early years of his pastorate; but the failure of the lime industry there and the consequent depopulation of the village caused that branch of the work to be discontinued. While Father Field remained the growth of the church was steady, and when he left in 1894 the congregation had more than doubled. Early in his pastorate the rectory was built, and in 1885 a large addition at



OLD VIEW OF WILLARD'S MOUNTAIN.

the rear of the church. In 1894 Father Field was appointed to the pastorate at Andover, Mass., and Rev. P. A. Carr, O. S .A., succeeded him. It was during Father Carr's pastorate. in the year 1898, that the movement to secure funds for a new church edifice was begun. Father Carr died on the eighth of April, 1901, and the Rev J. F. Green, O. S. A., who had been appointed to the charge of the work, on the sixth of January, succeeded him." Father Green continued the work of increasing the church building fund with great enthusiasm and success, and the corner stone of the new edifice was laid on the 25th of October, 1903, with imposing ceremonies. The Rev. J. J. McCarthy, O. S. A., became pastor June 22, 1905. He has loyally carried on the work and the interior of the beautiful building, one of the noblest in northern New York, is being completed as rapidly as possibly; it will be ready for use before Christmas.

A letter to the Journal from the Rev. Thomas A. Field, O. S. A., dated October 17, 1903, says: "In compliance with your request I hasten to give you a brief sketch of my humble labors during my twenty-five years' sojourn in your pleasant village. I left this city of Lawrence on February 2, 1872, for Cambridge and the next day being Sunday, was one long to be remem-

bered. There was between two and three feet of snow on the ground, I made an early start with no guide and no appearance of a living soul to show me the way to Greenwich. I managed to get there but I shall never forget the anxiety I experienced. The Very Rev. J. J. Fedigan, who had charge of of St. Patrick's church at Cambridge at that time, bought of the Methodists the church which is still used and moved it to the old ground which it occupied, and in 1876 I built the Rectory at a cost of $2500; soon after I purchased the lot in which the church now stands through the kindness of Mr. Robert Hamilton. Later on as the parish grew I put the extension to the church and had it frescoed and fitted up. I never go to New York state without paying a visit to dear old Greenwich, whose whole-souled people are so genial, so enterprising and progressive."

Saint Paul's Episcopal Church.—In 1872 a mission of the Episcopal church was established in the town, under the care of the Reverend Mr. Walker of Schuylerville. It was organized under the name of Saint Paul's, September, 1874. At first the society occupied the Congregational church building. Thence they removed successively to the old Odd Fellows' rooms, to the Temperance rooms, and to the lecture room in the Methodist church, where they were at the completion of their own edifice. John T. Masters and Nelson H. Wing were the first wardens. The vestrymen were John Calhoun, and Elijah T. Dixon, Henry Smith, Aaron K. Hughes, Robert W. Lowber, Henry L .Mowry, Nicholas M. M. Masters, and Wm. A. Younge. November 7, 1874, the church was duly admitted to the diocese of Albany. Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard was the first Rector. In September, 1875, he resigned to accept a charge at Fordham, N. Y., and in 1890 he was rector of a church in Detroit, Michigan. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry M. Smythe, a curate in Plattsburg at the time. In February, 1876, Mr. Smythe received a call to his old church in Plattsburg as rector-in-chief and he accepted. The Rev. John M. Windsor was called in July, 1880 and remained about two years. The ladies of the church had accumulated a fund of about one thousand dollars and a site was purchased about this time, July 1880, and the work of building begun. On March 22, 1884, the vestry adopted a vote of thanks to the contributors to the building and furnishing funds, which probably marks the completion of the building. After Mr. Windsor's departure, the services were conducted for about a year by the Rev. Dr. Dean and the Rev. Mr. Neide of Schuylerville. Rev. Mr. H. C. Hutchings served as rector from March 1883 until April 11, 1886. He resigned to go to Burlington, Vermont, where he died in January of the following year. The Rev. Aaron B. Clark was rector from June 2, 1886, until April 2, 1888. During the summer of 1890, Mr. David H. Clarkson served for some months as lay reader. The Rev. George Herbert Norton was rector from January 11, 1891, until his sudden death in August 18, 1891. The Rev. C. H. Boyd was rector from October 4th, 1891, until the fifth of the following June. The Rev. W. H. Parsons was in charge of this parish and of St. Stephen's in Schuylerville from July 3, 1892, L. C. Morgan was in charge in March of 1894. The Rev. E. Jay Cooke was rector in 1897 and until his resignation in July 1903. Rev. D. H. Clarkson was appointed in July 1904, and served about three years. At present the church is supplied by the Rev. C. T. Pfeiffer of Fort Edward.

United Presbyterian Church.—This is the youngest of the churches, having been organized May 26th, 1880. Samuel E. Huggins and Henry F. Johnson were the first elders. Rev. Samuel Biggar, the first pastor, was installed November 15, 1880. He is now located at Essex, New York. The church was dedicated March 8, 1883. In the fall of 1886, Rev. James T. Wilson became Stated Supply. In March 1889, the Rev. A. W. Morris was elected pastor and served some fifteen years, until failing health compelled his resignation. Mr. Morris was a veteran of the Civil War. Rev. F. B. Murch has been pastor since December 25th, 1904.

While on this subject, let us note that on the 10th of June, 1837, a number of persons formed themselves into a legal body to be known as the "Church and Society of West Greenwich." They erected a plain but neat house of worship in the village of Middle Falls, which has been used by the Baptist also by other denominations, for occasional services.

THE CEMETERY.

The Cemetery Association.—An old certificate of sale of a lot probably gives the approximate date of the "Burying Ground." This says, "Whereas, the Trustees of Union Village have taken the title of several lots of land, by deeds from Peleg Sherman and wife, Isaac G. Parker and wife, Edwin Andrews, and others, for a Burying Ground in the town of Greenwich, etc." It is dated May third, 1858 and signed Aaron Selleck, Henry R. Stone, Willard Burdick, Trustees of Union Village. I have since seen one dated 1841.

At the annual meeting of voters, held May 7, 1878, at the Union Hotel, Aaron Griffin, President of the Village, presiding, the following resolution was introducted by Edwin Andrews, (See minutes of the Trustees, page 124,) "Whereas the Trustees of this village have therefore taken title from Peleg Sherman and wife, Isaac G. Parker and wife, Edwin Andrews, Ann C. Holmes and William M. Holmes, of certain pieces or parcels of land lying in and adjoining the boundaries of the corporation, to be held by them and their successors in office for cemetery purposes, and whereas there has been formed and duly organized under the laws of this state an association or corporation for the purpose of purchasing, holding and conveying real estate for cemetery purposes, known and designated as the Greenwich Cemetery Association, of Greenwich, N. Y., therefore

Resolved; that the Trustees of this village be authorized and directed to execute and deliver to the said corporation a quit claim deed of the several pieces or parcels of land above described, excepting and reserving therefrom such burial lots as have been sold or conveyed by said Trustees, their predecessors, or the Trustees of the Cemetery heretofore having charge of the grounds." The Association had been incorporated September 2, 1876, John McClellan, being the First Superintendent.

The last additional tract was purchased from Dr. Henry Gray, August 28, 1897. Dr. Peter H. Hulst has been Superintendent for about twenty years.

Soldiers of the American Revolution.—Four graves in the Greenwich Cemetery are decorated annually by the Willard's Mountain Chapter, D. A. R. The inscriptions are as follows:

Jeremiah Newberry, a soldier of the Revolution, died September 2, 1825, in the 85th year of his age.

David Remington, died October 24, 1834, aged 87 years, 4 months, and 21 days, "Traveler behold as you pass by, As you are now, so once was I. As I am now, so you must be, Prepare yourself to follow me."

In memory of Elijah Norton, who died December 10, 1841, in the 83rd year of his age.—"We rest a season here, but not forever."

Hon. Simon Stevens, Jr., Born February 27, 1765, Died January 21, 1844, at the age of fourteen servedin the Revolutionary Army, In the year 1810, High Sheriff of this County, In the year 1812, Judge of this County. For 30 years an active member of the Dutch Reformed Church in Union Village.

THE D. A. R.

Willard's Mountain Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in the Spring of 1897 and held its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. Job G. Sherman, April 19th. The membership is limited to thirty-five. Miss Abbie Whipple Sherman, a graduate of Vassar College in the class of 1883, always most public spirited and interested in everything which affected the welfare of humanity, most active in the work of the Reformed Church, especially in missionary and Sunday School lines, loyal to her home and her ancestors became interested in the D. A. R. whose motto is "For Home and Country." By untiring efforts she got together this chapter and was its first Regent. Mrs. F. C. Scoville was the second. The Chapter is honored by having as one of its members, a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Eliza Stevens Thompson. She was born in Jackson N. Y.,November 17, 1816, the daughter of Simon and Anna (Woodward) Stevens, Jr. Simon Stevens, a resident of Canterbury, Connecticut, was drafted during the Revolutionary War and his son, Simon Jr., then only fourteen years old, took his place and served two years as captain's page, the last weeks of his service being at old Saratoga. Mrs. Thompson has in her possession several Revolutionary relics belonging to her father and remembers many stories of the war that he related to her. Mrs. Thompson's mother was the daughter of Amos Woodard who went from Windham in Captain Stedman's company on the Lexington alarm. He afterwards served in a Massachusetts regiment. Other Woodard ancestors fought in King Philip's war, and in the French and Indian war on Lake Champlain. Her husband, Andrew Thompson, was several times supervisor of his town (Jackson) and held a number of minor offices. He was twice elected to the State Assembly, in 1857 and 1858. When only twenty-one he was colonel of the thirtieth New York State Militia, and came within one vote of being elected brigadier-general at twenty-three. I am indebted to Miss Blanche Thompson for most of these facts.

FIRES.

Fire Protection.—Measures were taken as early as 1819 to secure protection against fires, and a small engine was soon after purchased. That year Wm. Cozzens, Otis Southworth, Israel Williams, and David Whipple were appointed firewardens. About 1835 the matter of forming a regular department was agitated and it was provided that Dr. Corliss, C. F. Ingalls and

Henry Holmes should "give the command at fires." A further step in this direction was taken on the 22nd of March, 1837 when Fire Company No. 1 was formed with twenty-four members, comprising the leading citizens of that time. Edwin Andrews was chosen captain and held the position until 1858. Reorganization was effected in 1872, with Wm. Weaver, captain. Rough and Ready Fire Company, No. 2, was organized Aug. 8, with 30 members, having James M. Eddy, foreman. The basis of this company was an older organization known as the Washington Volunteers which had disbanded a short time before. Until very recently their quarters were on the Easton side, whence they moved into their present fine building.

The Sylvia Hook and Ladder Co. is a comparatively youthful body, organized in 1878, and named in honor of Mrs. Sylvia Burton Wickes, a generous contributor.

"June 26th, 1866, this village was visited by a disastrous fire. It started in a large wooden building on the site of Battie's block, variously known as Merchants' Row, Corey's Row, etc. This row and W. L. Cozzen's store, the adjoining buliding, owned by the heirs of J. B. Crosby, and occupied by S. L. Stillman as a dental office, and the adjoining house, owned and occupied by H. K. Cornell and another house adjoining were totally destroyed. At this point, chief engineer, Dr. Pierce, placed a keg of powder in the cellar of the building adjoining the Liddell house and owned by the Bassett estate and blew it up. This stayed the progress of the flames. These buildings were all to the south of the place where the fire originated. Follett's brick store, now the Black Front, on the north, stayed the progress of the flames in that direction.

On the morning of Dec. 11, 1868, Hill's block was destroyed by fire. Samuel Nicholson was awakened about one o'clock by the violent barking of his dog. His demonstrations were so repeated and incessant that Mr. Nicholson arose, dressed and proceeding to the street, discovered a strong odor of fire borne upon the air in the neighborhood of Hill's block. He soon discovered the fire in Henry Smith's store, and gave the alarm. The buildings in the neighborhood of the block were frequently on fire and were saved only by the efforts of the fire department. It was at one time thought that it would be necessary to blow up the People's Bank. A great hole was made in the side of the building, the safe tumbled into the street and a keg of powder placed in the center of the office and the fuse attached, but both building and powder were saved. The total loss was over $80,000. David Carpenter was clerking for H. P. Smith. The day before the fire, he broke up housekeeping and went to boarding, storing most of his furniture in a room in the second story of Hill's block. His loss was over $100. This block was built by A. C. White about the year 1843, and was purchased by Whiteside Hill in 1863. It was a three story brick building but Mr. Hill built an additional wooden building on the Hill street end, which made it cover about the same ground as the present block which Mr. Hill erected in 1870.

Many will remember when Battie's block burned in the summer of 1880, June 2nd. The faithful old Follett brick building, once more held back the fire from the Bosworth store and others north. Fire again visited that neigh-

borhood, Jan. 6, 1896, when Crandall's and Bosworth's were both consumed but the Black Front still stood. That was the time when the water froze all over the place. But finally the electric fluid combined with Santa Claus' deer, started a blaze right in the window and you all know the rest. This was on Christmas morning 1902.

LIBRARIES.

The village has had several libraries, whose existence deserves to be perpetuated. The Washington library was formed at the house of J. K. Horton, Nov. 13, 1805, and the following trustees chosen to attend to its affairs: Araspaes Folsom, Oliver Norton, Winter Petteys, Charles May, Jonathan K. Horton, Artemas Robbins, Joseph Tefft, Solomon Place, and James Place. It is probable that this went down in a few years as there is a record of the establishment of the Union Village Library, Feb. 12, 1828, in response to the agitation of need of such an institution. Forty shares at three dollars each were taken by 39 citizens, Jos. Safford taking two. The first trustees were J. K. Horton, Henry Holmes, Hiram Corliss, James Tefft, James Watson, Jos. Safford, and Israel Williams.

In 1877 a movement began to consolidate into a Village Library the remnants of three former libraries: one on the Easton side, the school district number three, and the old Academy. This was located in the Academy building and Mr. George E. Dorr was librarian for the entire period of its existence, about twenty-five years, until it was merged in the present Greenwich Free Library, which was incorporated May 8, 1902. The original Trustees were Mmes. Woodruff, Blandy, Fenton, J. W. Wallace, Ella C. Thompson, Maud C. Gray and Miss Bertha Reynolds.

THE SEXAGENARY.

In the Story of Old Saratoga,(1900) by the Reverend John Henry Brandow, there is a most interesting chapter concerning the identification of the "anonymous Sexagenary, the one local annalist, whose name has long been lost." He says, "Among the very early residents of the upper Hudson valley who left behind them a written record of incidents connected with revolutionary and colonial days was one who signed himself Sexagenary, (that is, the man in his sixties). Indeed he gives us about the most entertaining and realistic pictures we have of the hardships and sufferings, the toils and sacrifices, which common folk of those days had to undergo, especially the dwellers in those communities into whose precincts the common enemy chanced to intrude himself. His real name was never divulged, so far as we can learn, hence his identity has ever remained a profound mystery, but at the same time a prolific cause of wonderment and conjecture on the part of students of New York history." After much effort, Mr. Brandow discovered that the author was born in Schoharie, New York, the year of the Stamp Act, 1765. His father removed to the vicinity of Saratoga about 1770 and bought a farm

on the east side of the Hudson, opposite "Schuyler's Flats;" long known as the Slade place and owned by Mrs. John B. Eldridge.

In the records of the Reformed (Dutch) church, at Schuylerville, we find that when it was reorganized in 1789, Peter Becker was elected one of the Elders. His wife was named Annetie Acker. The name of John P. Becker also appears quite frequently in the early records of the church, especially in connection with the baptism of his five younger children. His wife's name was Margaret Van Buren. The children were named Martin, Garret, Jeremiah, Maria, Caty Ann, Walter. In closing his "Reminiscences," the Sexagenary says: "After the war I married and removed to a beautiful farm on the Battenkill that to this day (1832) bears my name. Prosperity filled my sails and when my father died his blessings seemed to rest upon my head." Then he recounts a series of disasters which swept away his property and left him a poor man at the time he undertook his literary work. On investigation we found that one John P. Becker figures in the early history of Greenwich, which is on the Battenkill. He had much to do with the founding of the (Dutch) Reformed Church of Union Village in 1810, and for some time served as its Treasurer.

In 1810 he was elected as the second president of the village These facts indicate that he was a man of some standing in the community, as one would expect from the author of such a work. On visiting Greenwich to ascertain if there was anyone who could remember Mr. Becker, we found that the Honorable Charles R. Ingalls had a clear remembrance of him as "an old man who used to call at his father's house when he was a small boy. He recalled him as one who was spoken of as having had considerable means: that he once owned the present home of Henry Gray, M. D., and that he had lost his property; especially did he remember him as one who in his visits used often to fall asleep in his chair and snore sonorously." The contents of the book were first published as contributed papers in the Albany Gazette in 1831-33, and now on file in the State Library. In 1866 these papers were collected and re-edited and published in book form by Joel Munsell of Albany in his Historical series, but neither the final editor nor the publisher knew the author's name. He says by way of preface, "Induced by the cares of poverty, which now press upon me with weight unfelt in happier years, I have at the instance of a gentleman who has befriended me in adversity, consented to entrust to his hands the incidents of my life for publication." Mr. Brandow says, "The book deserves to be more widely read as it is written in a most entertaining style, and is thoroughly trustworthy in everything where the author was in a position to know the facts from experience, or could consult the witnesses, and he attempts to meddle with very little else. The book is out of print and quite rare." Mr. A. J. Smith of Saratoga Springs, a grandson, told Mr. Brandow that the above facts regarding the early home of John P. Becker, his presence at the surrender of Burgoyne and the main facts connected with his later life were known by him to be correct. He was not aware that his grandfather had allowed to be published the incidents of his life. Evidently in his desire to hide his identity the old man had not disclosed his literary venture even to his own children, else it would not have

so long remained a secret. Mr. Smith stated that his grandfather became blind in the last years of his life, and that he and his son Walter, who was a physician, were both killed in a runaway accident on the way from Salem to Greenwich in the year 1837.

Some incidents from the Sexagenary's book are of interest as connecting our village, through his residence here, with the thrilling days of war. The news of the battle of Lexington overtook General Schuyler on his arrival at Old Saratoga on the 29th of April. The next day, as was his custom, he attended divine service at the old Reformed Church, then standing in the angle of the river and Victory roads. The Sexagenary who was present at the same service writes, "The first intelligence which gave alarm to our vicinity and indicated the breaking asunder of the ties which bound the colonies to the mother country, reached us on Sunday morning. We attended at divine service that day at Schuyler's Flats. I well remember notwithstanding my youth, the impressive manner with which in my hearing, my father told my uncle that blood had been shed at Lexington. The preacher was listened to with very little attention. After the morning discourse was finished and the people were dismissed, we gathered about General Philip Schuyler for further information. He was the oracle of our neighborhood. We looked up to him with a feeling of respect and affection. His popularity was unbounded; his views on all subjects were considered sound, and his anticipations were almost prophetic. On this occasion he confirmed the intelligence already received, and expressed his belief that an important crisis had arrived which must sever us forever from the parent country." During the entire period of the Revolution the farmers up and down the valley who happened to possess teams of horses were frequently pressed into service as wagoners. Once while a boy of only eleven, Mr. Becker was forced to drive one of his father's teams all the way to Montreal in the dead of winter, with supplies for General Montgomery's army. They used the ice on Lakes George and Champlain as a highway. Young Becker, with a companion, made numerous excursions over to the American camp "to see what was going on." On one of these trips the following occurred: "Every moment the scene was growing more interesting. As we came near the main body of the enemy, which we approached within three-fourths of a mile, and while we were looking round to observe the movements of the different detachments about us, which we could do very distinctly, we observed a flash from a cannon, and almost instantly saw a ball come out of the Saratoga church, apparently deadened by the resistance it had met. It passed over our heads with a slight whizzing, and struck in the bank behind us at the distance of three hundred yards. In a few moments another, its fellow, passed through the church in the same manner, and struck in the bank behind us. I judged that the range of these shots was about a mile. We did not remain in our position longer. We concluded that we had seen enough for the present."

On the day of the surrender the Sexagenary being only a boy, was allowed by some good natured officers to get very near to the tent, or marquee, of General Gates. He, boy-like, watched his chance to peep into the tent while the generals were at dinner. He relates the following among other things he

saw: "At the moment the British troops stepped foot within our lines, our drums and music struck up "Yankee Doodle." At this moment the two generals came out together. For some minutes they stood silently gazing at the scene before them. Burgoyne was a large and stoutly formed man, his countenance was rough and hard and somewhat marked with scars, if I am not mistaken, but he had a handsome figure and a noble air. Gates was a smaller man with much less of manner and destitute of that air which distinguished Burgoyne." He says: "I saw the whole body (of captured troops) pass before me. The light infantry in advance were extraordinary men. Finer and better looking troops I never saw. Some of the officers were very elegant men. The Hessians came lumbering in the rear. I looked at these men with commiseration. Many of them deserted to our army before and after the convention of Saratoga."

Mr. Becker was buried behind the Baptist church, but the stone is not now to be found.

THE FIRST POST-MASTER OF WHIPPLE CITY.

"John Herrington was born at Point Judith, near South Kingston, R. I., August 19, 1775. His father was a militia man and lived in Newport, what was then called the Providence plantations. December eighth, 1776, the British took possession of Newport, and Mr. Herrington with others went to the mainland near Exeter, Washington County, Rhode Island, and served in the war of the Revolution. It is not certain whether he ever enlisted in the regular army, but he served as a militia-man and the militia had to guard the coast during the whole of the war. The story of the grand-sire who first came to America is like a novel. Job Herrington when a young boy came to America with his parents. He had some sisters and one brother or more but his father having died by drowning off the harbor of Boston, he had to go to live with an uncle with whom it seems he was bound. The ship that these people came over in, left England on the sly. King Charles persecuted those who did not adhere strictly to the state church and at that time there were some of the best families who were Puritans and Baptists and the King was determined that they should recant and that no preaching should be done except by the state clergy, and went so far as to forbid the people leaving the kingdom, having officers at every port to see that no ships leave the shores except those whose passengers had been duly examined. In and near Exeter, England, there was a large company who wanted to come to America and there were several who had considerable money in such shape that they could get it without exciting suspicion. One of these men was our ancestor and he had a brother, Sir James Harrington, who was in sympathy with those people although holding office under the King, and outwardly loyal to all his whims. Sir James assisted this company of Christians in fitting up a ship and getting it away. The officer whose duty it was to watch the coast and the towns at this point was hired to be in a distant place at the time when the ship was about ready to take her passengers and they departed safely from the land of their birth. I believe they did not sail from a port but

from some point of the coast where the ship could come near enough so they could embark. The ship set sail and after a very rough voyage arrived off Boston Harbor, but on account of wind and storm could not land for several days and Job's father was drowned by some accident. On account of the ship sailing under these circumstances, of course there is no record of her in history. The fatherless boy, Job, went with his uncle to live. Probably he was one of the same company and he was a Puritan of the strictest sort. When young Job was about sixteen years old the excitement over Roger Williams was very great and the boy was in fullest sympathy with him and his belief. Not so the uncle, and when he found the boy reading the New Testament out in the field where he was at work, he told him he was not to waste his time in that way; the Preacher could read that for him and explain it too; he could not understand it for himself; and he forbade him reading it any more. He told him if he heard of his going to hear any more of those Baptist preachers he would whip him, but the boy thought he had come with his people to America for the privilege of worshipping God as he pleased and thought it unjust for these people to deny the same privilege to others that they claimed for themselves. So he went to the meetings and his uncle found it out and whipped him very severely on his naked back. When the boy once more got free, he took what of his effects he could tie up in his old fashioned handkerchief and started through the woods alone with no gun or any provisions to go to the Roger Williams settlement at Providence, R. I. He wandered through the trackless forest where the road was only marked by blazed trees and ate what he could get and picked berries and such things as he could find in the woods at that time of year. Finally a Quaker with his family and a covered wagon or ox-cart overtook him. The man spoke to him and they learned that both had started for the same place and for the same reason. The boy was almost famished and was foot sore and could not have stood it much farther. The Quaker had him get into his wagon while he himself walked. In a few days Job was able to tell his history and they all arrived in Providence where they had a welcome. The boy stayed with this family until he became a man, when he married a daughter of the family who was in the wagon when they first met. The name of this family was Weeden. Job married the eldest daughter and they had sons named Benjamin, Job, Ebenezer and John, also other children. Job married for his second wife, Anna Spencer and they had Anna, Elizabeth, Henry, Christopher, and another daughter. Henry was the captain who is buried at Waite's Corners, near White Creek. The original name was spelled with an "a".

"When eighteen years of age, John and a brother, Benjamin, (who settled in Hoosick) came from Rhode Island driving a four year old colt. The harness was made of listing (strips of cloth torn from full-cloth) as he was a tailor) they often had to stop and cut down saplings with which to shoe their sled, as it was shod with wooden shoes. He followed the tailor trade for forty years, having the reputation of making a suit of clothes out of the smallest amount of cloth. His first shop was on the farm where Mr. Edgerton now lives. He was post-master for twenty years and would sit cross-legged working at his trade and reach up overhead and hand out the mail and often carried mail in his hat to church to be distributed to those from a distance

There were no envelopes, the letters being folded in a particular way and sealed with sealing wax. One sent from Casenovia seminary to Union Village in 1840 required 18 3-4 cents postage. Another sent from Brandon, Vt., in 1841, ten cents and from Sandy Hill and Northumberland, six cents. John Herrington and his son John laid out Washington street, his son afterwards building the first house on it, which still remains situated about halfway down on the south side. He owned the land south of this street to the Kill and lived in a house where the Greenwich House now stands until his son Ezekiel was fifteen years of age (1834) when he bought the farm just south of the railroad crossing where Walter Burdick, his great-grand-son is now living and where he lived until within a few months of his death, which occurred February 28, 1864." I am indebted to the kindness of Miss Kate Herrington, a descendant, for these interesting facts.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

On March third, 1864, occurred one of the best known events of our history, an "Old Folks' Gathering," in celebration of the birthday of a Centenarian. "Aunt Wealthy" Whipple was born in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass., on March 3, 1764, and removed to North Adams with her parents when she was five years old. When she was twenty-five she came to Union Village, and she lived to be one hundred and four. An old clipping from a People's Journal, of March 10, 1864, provides the following items: "The celebration was held in the Baptist Church (of which Aunt Wealthy has been a member for many years,) and several hundred persons did honor to themselves and the occasion by their attendance. Dr. Hiram Corliss presided at this glorious gathering of the venerable grey heads in our community, and in a highly felicitous and feeling address introduced the heroine. The Doctor, although eminent as a physician, did not claim the merit of prolonging her life, and could not explain how "a harp of a thousand strings could keep in tune so long," but very truly ascribed her great longevity to industrious, frugal and temperate habits of living; and he also admonished us (when he saw how we walked into the dinner,) to let our moderation be known to all men, and if any of us desired to attain to the same great age, to drink (in moderation) coffee and tea, instead of whiskey, and to chew bread and meat, instead of tobacco. Rev. J. O. Mason, her pastor, gave a brief narrative of her life. (Not reported) Brief addresses were also made by Revs. J. Steele and C. B. Smith. The Greenwich Cornet Band generously favored the occasion with its presence, and escorted Aunt Wealthy from her house to the Church; arriving at the church they gave "Hail Columbia," and then ascended to the gallery where they continued to discourse "sweet music" at intervals. Mrs. Whipple was seated in front of the pulpit in a chair one hundred years older than herself. At about three o'clock the invited guests sat down being those within a circle of five miles over seventy years of age. Fifty-three were present, (thirty being men) with a total of 4024 years and an average of seventy-six years. The ladies of the village and vicinity had only thirty-six hours notice in which to prepare the sumptuous repast. To add to the interest of the occasion a hundred photographic likenesses of "Aunt Wealthy" had been provided and were disposed of

for her benefit. Too much praise can not be awarded to the committee, consisting of Messrs. Morgan Heath, William Van Kirk, and N. H. Wing, for the energy and tact displayed by them in carrying out this gathering, particularly to the latter for the kindness and liberality manifested by him in furnishing a carriage to convey the "old folks" residing in the village to and from the church. Being the widow of Marmaduke Whipple, a Revolutionary officer, she makes an annual journey to Albany in the month of March, to receive personally her pension from the Government. This, with her otherwise scanty means has afforded her a comfortable support. She is said to enjoy uniform health."

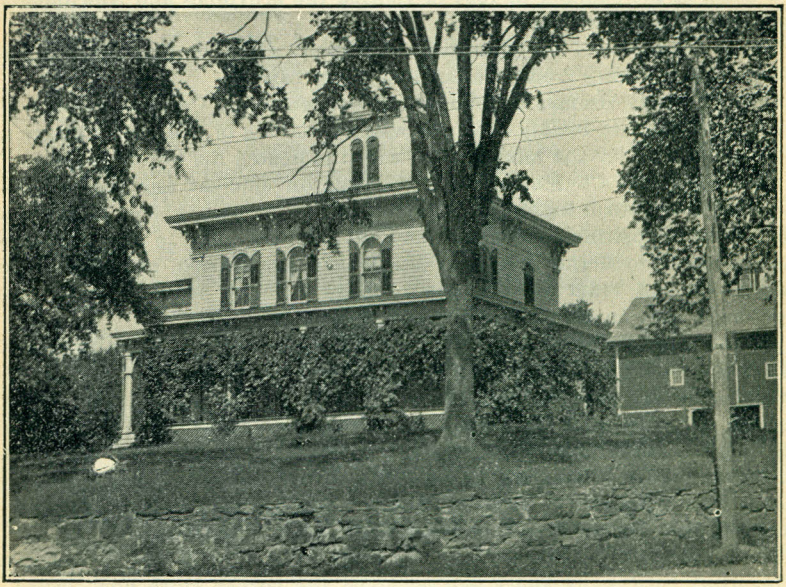
List of guests: Messrs. Henry Burch, Godfrey Place, Horatio Emmons, Thomas Weir, James Rogers, Ezekiel Inman, Joseph Boies, Thomas K. McLean, Thomas Rogers, Mmes. Mary Stewart, Betsy Stewart, James Rogers, Andrews, all octogenarians; Messrs. John Barnard, Jesse Bradley, Oliver Wilcox, Scranton, Whitney, N. M. Masters, Stephen Mills, Noyes, Luther DeLane, Osborne Wilson, Ephraim Crandall, William Tilton, Varnum Watson, John Potter, Alex. Crandall, Hiram Corliss, Joseph Fisher, Matthew Burdick, Job Eldredge, Charles F. Ingalls, F. P. Robinson, John Reynolds, Caleb Green, and Mmes. Nutting, Thomas Rogers, R. Osborne, Patty Walker, Barr, J. Boies, Eber Crandall, Almy, Southworth, Thomas Weir, Jesse Bradley, Cozzens, Asa Bailey, Van Kirk, James Parker, Chubb, and Miss Wilmarth, all in their seventies. There is nothing to indicate the number of old bachelors.

Greenwich could provide a large party to celebrate the next birthday of Mr. Harvey Brewer, now in his hundredth year. He was born May 18, 1810, near the O. K. Rice corner and has always lived in that vicinity. He began work at the age of eight in Mowry's mill and had been "Fixing fence" the day I saw him. He claims the distinction of having sawed all the wood used by the G. & J. in its first wood-burning engines during two years. Four cords of wood sawed twice in two was his day's work. The Journal recently published an interesting interview with this remarkable old man.

PERSONS AND PLACES.

Robert W. Lowber of Bald Mountain, son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Lowber was born at the plantation of his father near Smyrna, Delaware. The Lowbers are descendants of Gustav Lowdar one of the privileged barons of Denmark, an active Roman Catholic in the religious war of 1616; the success of the Protestants forced him to flee from Denmark to England and in 1623 he joined a colony of Catholics who, under Sir George Calvert immigrated to Newfoundland; from thence in 1632, under Sir Cecil Calvert, removed with the colony to St. Mary's, on the eastern shore of Maryland, assuming the present form of the name. John Lowber became attorney and legal adviser of the agent of the Holland Land Company at Batavia, N. Y., in 1823. In 1833 he placed his son, Robert, then 21 in the office of the company. Four years later Mr. Lowber went to Chicago, from thence to Mackinaw, and with a party up Lake Superior in an open batteau, to the mouth of the St. Louis river, thence across the country to Fort Snelling, and spent several days with General Sibley, agent of the American Fur Company, at his post, where the city of Minneapolis now stands. The glowing accounts by trappers of the country induced him to

go with them to Pembina, thence to the Gulf of Fuca, traversing much of what is now the route of the Northern Pacific railroad. Returning to Gen. Sibley's, he went down the Mississippi in an Indian canoe to St. Louis. In 1839 he again went to Chicago, thence to Galena, and from there to the St. Croix river, joining a party of Chippewa Indians, intending to cross to the mouth of Copper river. While encamped on Lake St. Croix the Chippewas were attacked by a band of Sioux, and a bloody fight took place, the Sioux being finally driven off. Mr. Lowber, returning to St. Louis, started with a party to go to the Pacific, but the hostility of the Crow and Blackfoot tribes caused them to give up the



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE O. K. RICE.

attempt. In 1840 Mr. Lowber took charge of the trusts held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in 1844 he was sent to Europe to arrange for the settlement of some trust bonds. He was presented to Queen Victoria, to King William, at the Hague, and Louis Philippe, at Versailles.

While upon the business of the Company in 1843 at the city of Washington, there was much discussion about the boundary line and Great Britain's claim. Mr. Lowber's description of the country claimed was such as to induce Mr. Douglas and other Democrats to adopt the slogan "54 40 or fight." In 1849 Mr. Lowber entered into an arrangement with Dr. Eliphalet Nott and in the next spring went to Cuba to look after his interests in the Cobra copper mines, which he disposed of to English captalists. After other dealings for and with Dr. Nott, at the request of and in connection with him, he purchased the Bald Mountain Lime Quarry, and later bought out Dr. Nott's interest.

In 1856, an elder brother having invented a machine for hulling and cleaning cotton seed, Mr. Lowber secured patents for the same and had the necessary machines constructed for mills in New Orleans, Montgomery and Selma. They were all in active operation when the rebellion broke out and were all confiscated and the property sold to a party of Confederate Jews, who secretly carried on the work of hulling cotton seed, and ultimately formed the Cotton Seed Trust. The property confiscated cost Mr. Lowber over $125,000.

Mr. Lowber was present at the inauguration of Lincoln. At the request of Mr. Stanton, he visited Canada directly after the Trent affair, and reported upon the preparations of Great Britain to secure control of the Lakes. He spent much of the summer of 1864 in visiting the provinces and Newfoundland on behalf of the government.

These are a few of the picturesque incidents given by Gresham's History of Washington County from a most interesting career.

Charles Henry Holmes, a younger son of Henry and Caroline Holmes died in 1854, at the age of twenty-one. He was a graduate of Williams College and had intended to enter the ministry. His will indicated his practical piety. To the Congregational Church, of which he was an efficient and beloved member, he left a bountiful legacy, conditioned on the maintenance of its professed principles of opposition to intemperance and slavery. He, in a like generous manner, remembered the American Missionary Association, and the Western Reform Book and Tract Society, and he made a liberal bequest for the planting of shade trees in the village of his birth and home.

William Leonard Cozzens, at the age of twenty-one, in 1845, enlisted in the navy as a member of the crew of the flag ship Cumberland, of the Mediterranean squadron, carrying sixty guns. This was the vessel that took the American minister back to Tripoli after that government had ordered him home and compelled them to receive him again. During the Mexican war the Cumberland was ordered back to American waters but was never actively engaged in that struggle. In 1846 Mr. Cozzens was discharged from the navy at Boston and soon returned to Greenwich and his trade as tinsmith.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Moses C. Younglove, of Cleveland. He many years ago occupied the corner store now owned by I. B. Powell. "I like the remarks of your Editor, (pass him my hand) and I am interested in his Chronological Record. By the way, I think it was a good joke to fine my paternal relative $3 for not accepting office: it served him right. But my word for it, no treasurers are enriched nowadays by any such refusal. John C. Walker sold the last slave that was sold in the village; his name was Jack, and the sale took place between our store and the pump near the tavern. Speaking of Moses White, one of the first canal boats which were placed on the Northern canal was built in his back yard and transported to Schuylerville or Ft. Miller on Wheels. It was for the time the wonder of the village and the surrounding country, and we boys inspected every stick that went into it. Lucius Manning was a painter and the boon companion of Solomon Cobb. He wore his hair in long curls down his back. Abram Tice was a builder by profession and only an amateur farmer."

A great grandfather (Samuel Dorr) of George E. Dorr served for six years in the Revolutionary army under Washington as an "artificer." He was

present when Washington signed Major Andre's death warrant, and afterward said that "the Father of Our Country" wept like a child while doing it. His discharge from the army was signed by Washington.

The Washington Journal of June 29, 1843, contained the following advertisement:

Wanted—A woman in good health, of kind disposition and Christian principles and character, acquainted with the management of children and accustomed to do housework. Any female of the above qualifications, who can bring satisfactory recommendation from persons of Probity, of her excellence of character, may find good wages and permanent employment in the the family of the subscriber. HENRY MORRIS.

The family of Eugene A. Cronin, who settled in Greenwich about 1825 has been among the successful people who have gone out from the town. Timothy Cronin was in 1876, a lawyer of prominence in New York and received the nomination as presidential elector for his own district in Brooklyn in that year, while his brother Eugene A. received a similiar compliment in Oregon. David E. has been prominent in newspaper matters in Binghampton.

Miss Polly Youngs, whose headstone is to be seen in the old Baptist burying ground was a missionary in the island of Cuba. Failing health obliged her to come home. It is said that on her journey to the coast on horseback, she crossed the same stream forty times. In her last illness she was rocked in a double length cradle which is still in existence.

Mrs. Mattoon, sister of Judge Lourie, was a missionary to Siam .

Wm. Burnham, father of Mrs. George Knapp, was a noted maker of excellent furniture. Many of his pieces, window seats, desks, etc. are still to be found in use about the town.

Some eminent men have lectured in Greenwich, among others, John G. Saxe, Horace Greeley and Bayard Taylor, the latter twice. On the second occasion, he stayed at the present Presbyterian parsonage. It is said that the name of Chester A. Arthur is carved on a beam in the attic of this house.

Two governors of the state have visited here: Governor David B. Hill on the occasion of a veterans' reunion, and Governor Odell. Dr. Henry Gray entertained both. He is acquiring a habit of entertaining governors.

Acedemy street was formerly called Fordway, and an old map, surveyed by Moses White in 1839, gives the name of Walker's to the island we know as Ingall's. John street was named for John T. Masters who opened the street, and John Fielding, father of Henry, who helped in the work. Enos Durham, father of Mrs. Harvey Wilcox, set out the trees on this street and built himself a house, east of John Richards' home. Pardon Bassett built the Follett house in 1854 and sold it to Joseph Follett the next year. In those days, Corbin Dean, father of Mrs. Thomas Starr, was about the only person living on the street. R. A. Lamb built the house owned by Edward Gleason. The lot extended to Main street. The Gibbs house was built by a carpenter, named Randall, who had some promising children who died in youth; one daughter wrote poetry.

"Dorr's park" was given to the village about 1850 by the Bleecker Estate and the Mowrys. An old clipping, undated, about this date, says, "At a meeting of the Board, May 10th, Charles R. Ingalls was elected President of the Board; E. Andrews appointed treasurer; Perry C. Barker, wood inspector; John B.

Rowen, pound master; Jacob Safford, weight master; Moses H. White, George W Meader, and Enoch Wilmarth, Board of health; and Dr. S. F. Crandall, Physician to the Board. Mr. Dorr made a proposition to the Board to remove the stone wall around the public park deeded to the village; and for the stone in the wall would plow, level and seed the park. Mr. Dorr's proposition was accepted August 13, 1883, George E. Dorr leased for twenty years a portion of this park in order to straighten his line fence from Elm Avenue to Cottage street, as it now is; for the lease has been renewed."

Hill street was opened by Whiteside Hill. Dr. Edson bought the first lot about 1864, and built the house now occupied by Mrs. Hegeman. Albert Norton soon after bought the lot just east and built a home.

At Dr. Cipperley's corner on the Middle Falls road, used to stand a tavern of such reputation that it was called Cut Throat Point.

The first butcher shop stood on the Hiram Hill lot and was kept by Eben Bell. One of his daughters married Chauncey Johnson, who for many years had a shoe shop, where the present post office is. He was succeeded by Richard Cubit. Edward Harkness had a harness shop on the second floor at one time. John Fielding lived on this lot about 1840. He built the old Leroy Mowry house recently rebuilt by Horace Cottrell.

Joseph Southworth lived in M. Sonn's house and had a store in the building just north, selling dry goods down stairs and millinery up stairs.

Archibald Moore, father of Mrs. Leonard Cozzens, lived in Dr. Oatman's house (long occupied by Nelson Wing, and remodeled by Mr. Charles Caswell) and had a carriage and wagon factory on Fenton's lot, extending through to Church street.

Miss Jennie Thompson's house on Cottage street was built by Bezaleel Grandy and altered and enlarged by Morgan Heath.

Harvey Cleaver had a barber shop in the old Bosworth house and afterwards built the brick house on Griffin's corner. Edwin Andrews built the B. F. Sharpe house. It was occupied by Mrs. Angeline G. Mowry, widow of Wm. Mowry who built the Rowe house, by Wm. L. Mowry, by Wm. M. Holmes, and by D. A. Boies who bought the place in 1859. Mrs. Mowry's mother married a second time, a man named Bigelow, and built the old Haskell house, on the site where Thompson Smith now lives.

Mr. Chapman built where John McDougall lives.

Simon Kittle, the third post master, also kept a stage coach tavern, when the stages ran from Whitehall to Troy, in the building where Robert Hamilton now lives, north of the Opera House. It then stood on the site of Ensign's store. In the Woodworth building, David Miller made hats and sold furs.

Consider White owned Hill's block. The little house just west of Mr. Morhous' home, once stood on the corner of Hill and Main streets. Pardon Bassett grandfather of Charles Cornell, owned the Cornell lot. In the little brick shop, south of Mrs. Liddell's, he made all sorts of men's hats. His shop was afterwards occupied by William Tilton, a rope maker. (Some remember when he used to stretch his ropes the length of Washington street.) He bought from Durham and Wilcox flax to make the rope which hung the last man who suffered that penalty of the law, at Salem, about 1859.

During the Harrison campaign, a log cabin was brought on wheels from

Cambridge, with a raccoon in the chimney. It was set down under the pines on the Gibbs' corner and there was a great demonstration.

Dr. Gray, Charles Van Ness, R. S. Abeel and R. A. Wilson have been active in laying out new streets and building up new parts of the village.

Henry Stone used to have a marble shop on the lot north of Mrs. Lansing Robinson's. Mrs. Margaret Stone kept a millinery establishment in the present Free Library building.

LAURELS. WON FOR GREENWICH.

Among the more or less distinguished sons and daughters of Greenwich stand the following names, the list being sadly incompiete and lacking in detail in many instances: the writers; Mary Holmes, daughter of Dr. Holmes, and wife of DeWitt McLean, wrote verse, a small volume having been published after her death; Jennie Pitcher, a niece of Mr. McLean's was an artist, a fine musician, and a successful novelist; Mrs. Julia Cramer and Susan Randall both wrote verse; Charles H. Crandall, author of "Fair Greenwich," has published several volumes of poetry; Frederick R. Marvin, D. D., spent a few of his early years here. He is called "a gifted and cultured clergyman, author and poet." He has published both poetry and prose; Dwight E. Marvin, D. D., is the author of three novels. Richard Holmes, D. D., is editor of the Westminster and author of two novels; Laura Donn, a successful actress, who played Ophelia to Booth's Hamlet, wrote the play, "The Daughter of the Regiment." The Hon. Lilian Herbert Andrews, a former student of the Academy, was a native of Victory Mills. "His father's mother was Sally Greene, a direct descendant of Dr. John Greene of County Kent, England, who was the progenitor of a family unsurpassed in the number of officers it has given to the army and navy of the United States. Mr. Andrews was a graduate of Williams College, in the class of 1874, at the head of his class and with the highest record in the history of Williams. Admitted to the Bar in 1881, he was for four years associated with David Dudley Field. He has been a great corporation lawyer, Counsel for many years to the Columbia Legation, and a successful novelist."

In 1848, the Rev. Uriah Marvin, Jr., published a manual of the Protestant Reformed Dutch church of Union Village, containing a list of the officers and members (from the beginning) and a brief History of the church.

In 1876, E. P. Thurston, editor of the Journal, published an "Historical Sketch of the Town of Greenwich" which has been my chief source of information. In 1879, Sergeant Henry C. Morhous, Editor of the Greenwich Journal, issued a volume of Reminiscences of the 123d Regiment, N. Y. S. V., giving a complete history of its three years service in the war.

Benjamin F. Sharpe, B. A., Wesleyan University, 1887 (Johns Hopkins and Clark) has carried on researches in the absolute measurement of the intensity of sounds, and other subjects pertaining to hydrodynamics. Some of the results of his investigations have been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; "Science," New York; "The Scientific American," New York; "Nature," London; and have been quoted in the scientific journals of France and Germany.

A number of members of the M. E. church of Greenwich have entered the ministry. Rev. John Walsh, of Battenville, has been for many years an honored member of the Kentucky conference, a presiding elder and a member of the general conference for a number of sessions. The Rev. H. A. Durfee, D. D., a member of the Troy annual conference was principal of Troy Conference Academy at Poultney. Charles W. Edwards, C. Edward Hamilton and Lewis E. Carter are also in the conference.

The Rev. Leonard W. Cronkhite, D. D., was born at Sandy Hill, N. Y., 1856. His parents were Marvin F. and Louisa B. (Sargent) Cronkhite. He graduated from Madison (now Colgate) University, 1877, from Hamilton Theological Seminary, 1881, received a D. D. from Colgate 1904, was assistant pastor for Dr. J. O. Mason, 1879 and 1880, married Carrie S. Foster of Greenwich July 14, 1881, sailed for Burma, Sept. 1881, and served under the American Baptist Missionary Union to the present, laboring among the Kachins in the Mountains between Burma and China 1882 and 1883, since then among the Pwo Karens at Bassein in the Irrawaddy Delta in Lower Burma. In American since 1902, traveling for the A. B. M. U. among the churches, teaching mission study classes for the Young People's Missionary Movement. Dr. Cronkhite is to sail from Boston for Burma September 15th.

L. W. Cronkhite, Jr., was born in Burma, Dec. 11, 1882. He prepared for Brown at Newton High School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating from the latter with high honors. He was awarded many honors at Brown, having made a high record in scholarship, obtaining the Thayer scholarship, and a place on the track team and among the commencement speakers, as well as the position of president of the Y. M. C. A. On April 5, 1905, it was announced that Mr. Cronkhite had been awarded the first Rhodes scholarship from R. I. He passed three years at Oxford, obtaining a B. Sc., the English equivalent of Ph. D., from Worcester College.

Two sons of Dr. Corliss were eminent as inventors: George having invented the Corliss engine, and William the spherical safe. The Rev. Albert Corliss was a Congregational clergyman in Batavia and a warm personal friend of Ex-Pres. Cleveland.

Henry T. Clark has been a prominent citizen of Nebraska. Among other public services, he presented Bellevue College to his adopted state.

Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes lived here for a number of years after his retirement from the navy, and his son Harry, who has recently achieved brilliant success as a grand opera singer, was born here.

Bernard Mallon, once a pupil at the Academy, became a prominent educator in Georgia. Our five Supreme Court Judges have already been mentioned; Potter, Mallon, Fursman, Ingalls and Van Kirk. We claim one world famous woman, Susan B. Anthony. One well known artist, Sargent Kendall, spent his vacations with his parents in town for some years. Cornelius Collins, of Troy, State Superintendent of Prisons, was born on the Easton side. His parents built the Meader house and opened up Barber Avenue, then affectionately called "Cow Lane."

Johnson's Civil list of Washington County furnishes these names: "Member of Constitutional Convention of 1821, Alexander Livingston of Greenwich; Member of Constitutional Convention of 1846, Albert L. Baker of Greenwich;

Members of the United States Congress Erastus D. Culver, of Greenwich, 1845 and 1847; Surrogates, Joseph Boies of Greenwich, 1847 and 1851; David A. Boies of Greenwich 1852 and 1855, James I. Lourie of Greenwich 1860 and 1871; District Attorney, Charles Ingalls, 1843; James White 1896. County Treasurers, Nelson G. Moor, 1862; James O. LaVake. Culver was also Minister to Venezula. Leonard Gibbs was both District Attorney and member of the Legislature. Andrew Thompson, LeRoy Mowry, Abraham Reynolds, and William R. Hobbie were also Assemblymen. In 1906 I. C. Blandy received the Democratic nomination as United States Congressman. In 1908 he was delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Several are doing good work in the educational world, among them: Charles E. McChesney, A. B., University of Vermont, Ph D., New York University, who has a large and successful boy's school in Paterson, New Jersey; William A. Wilson, who is Superintendent of Schools in Milton, Pennsylvania; Aaron B. Cole, A. B., Madison (now Colgate) University, 1884, Professor of Science, at the Chicago Normal School. He has been active in College extension work, a member of the Board, and has published a biological text-book; Louis Piaget Shanks, A. B., Cornell 1899, Ph. D., Cornell 1908. He was instructor at the University of Wisconsin, Professor of Romance languages at the University of Idaho, and now occupies the same position at the University of Tennessee.

There are least four practicing medicine, in Syracuse, Niagara Falls and Brooklyn. Drs. Frank Reynolds, Porter R. McMaster, S. Walter Scott, and Francis A. Hulst.

An Association of Intercollegiate Alumni could enlist representatives from the Universities of Cornell, Princeton, Wesleyan, Syracuse, Vermont, Brown, Colgate, Johns Hopkins, Clark, Columbia, Chicago, New York, and Oxford; from the Colleges, Union, Amherst, Williams, Trinity, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Middlebury, Dartmouth, Monmouth, The N. Y. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia Law School, The Boston Institute of Technology, and The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

As a woman can practically never write anything without winding up with a bit of poetry, I can not refrain from concluding with a quotation from "Fair Greenwich," by Mr. Charles H. Crandall.

"Nor can I sing without a throb that thrills
My native village in the northern hills,
Round which Ondawa loves to sweetly linger
Wearing her weirs like gems upon her finger.

On Willard's Mount the patriot eye may see
The beacons blaze again for liberty;
Again the guns of Saratoga boom,
A nation's birth hour and a tyrant's doom!

What matters if thy name be writ in books?
Thy mountains praise thee and they pearly brooks.
Little can man add to thy royal share
Whom God and nature made so passing fair.

Only for us to learn the lesson well—
No weirs can glisten in a streamless dell,
No mill wheels turn unless the streams shall flow,
No river run unless the forests grow.

The Hudson rises in each tiny stream
That to its bosom gives an offering:
And nations' greatness has no other start
Than simple virtue in each single heart."